

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

No 2134.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1857.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Free.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. On THURSDAY, the 10th Inst., being the EIGHTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, at a GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMICIANS, the following GOLD MEDALS were awarded:—

To Philip Richard Morris, for the best Historical Group in Sculpture.
To George James Miller, for the best Historical Group in Sculpture.
To Charles Trimmer Gompertz, for the best Architectural Design.
To Nell Oliver Lupton, for the best English Landscape, The Tuscan Grotto.

SILVER MEDALS were likewise awarded:—
To James Wait, for the best Painting from the Life.
To Henry Garland, for the best Drawing from the Life.
To Joseph Mosely Barber, for the next best Drawing from the Life.

To Samuel Lynn, for the best Model from the Life.
To Ebenezer Bennett, for the next best Model from the Life.
To Thomas Vaughan, for the best Architectural Drawing.
To Henry M. Eytan, for the next best Architectural Drawing.
To Alexander Glasgow, for the best painting from the Living Draped Model.

To William Holyoake, for the best Drawing from the Antique.
To Frederick Percy Gorman, for the next best Drawing from the Antique.
To John Constant Worman, for the best Model from the Antique.
To Thomas Vaughan, for a Perspective Drawing in Outline.
To George M. Atkinson, for a Perspective Drawing in Outline.
To Thomas Vaughan, for a Specimen of Scenography.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

THE MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM.

Messrs. J. and R. JENNINGS have much pleasure in announcing that they have obtained permission to EXHIBIT at their Gallery, for a few days, the exquisite PICTURE, by SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A., entitled *TITANIA and the FAIRIES*. "It is one of Landseer's happiest efforts—imaginative, fantastical, and elish, yet full of natural grace and reality."—Times, May 3, 1857.
London: J. and R. Jennings, Printers, 62, Cheap-side.

CAVENDISH SOCIETY.—The first of the books for 1857, GMELIN'S HANDBOOK OF CHEMISTRY, Vol. XI., is now ready for distribution to those Members who have paid the subscription for the present year. Some copies of the first six volumes of this work are still on hand, and are supplied, through Members of the Society, for Two Guineas. A new edition of PROFESSOR ROSE'S HANDBOOK OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, containing much new matter, furnished by the author, and translated and edited by T. H. HENRY, F.R.S., is in course of preparation. Agent for the distribution of the books, Mr. Harrison, 59, Pall Mall, of whom prospectuses and further information may be obtained.

THOPHILUS REDWOOD, Secretary.
19, Montague Street, Russell Square.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S MESSIAH, Wednesday, December 16, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal vocalists—Miss Kemble (her first appearance), Miss Messent, Miss Palmer, Mr. Montague Smith, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Sanley. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d.; stalls, 6s. Subscription for the season, stalls, 30s.; galleries, 15s. New subscribers are entitled to two extra admissions to this concert.

LUCKNOW and DELHI.—GREAT GLOBE, Leicester Square.—DIORAMA OF LUCKNOW and the REIGE and CITY OF DELHI, its Streets, Palaces, and Fortifications, at 1, 4, and 7 p.m. India, a Diorama of the Cities of, with Views of Calcutta, Benares, Agra, and the Scenes of the Revolt, at 12 noon, and 6 p.m. The Russian Diorama at 3 and 8 o'clock. Illustrative Lectures. Admission to the whole building, 1s.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, Pall Mall East.

Established May, 1844.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That from this day until further notice the INTEREST payable on deposit accounts will be increased to 4½ PER CENT. per annum. Parties desirous of investing money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit.

Forms for opening accounts and every information post free on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Oct. 10, 1857.

LETTERS FOR NORWAY.—Information having been received that the Packet communication between Denmark and Norway has ceased for the Winter, the Mails for Norway will be forwarded through Sweden until further notice.

During the period of the conveyance of these Mails via Sweden, the rate of Postage to be taken on Letters addressed to Norway will be 1s. 6d. the half ounce, and so on, according to the scale for charging Inland Letters.

This rate comprises both the British and Foreign Postage on the place of their destination, and it may be either paid in advance, or the Letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender; except, however, in the case of Registered Letters, the Postage upon which, as well as the Registration Fee, must be paid in advance.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.
General Post Office, 4th December, 1857.

POSTAGE UPON NEWSPAPERS FOR NEW GRANADA.—On the 17th December next, and thereonforward, the Newspapers posted in conformity with the authorised regulations, addressed to New Granada, will be chargeable with a British Postage of One Penny each, WHICH MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE, or the Newspapers cannot be forwarded.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.
General Post Office, 10th December, 1857.

CHEMISTRY FOR CHRISTMAS.

Now ready, for Prizes and Presents.

COLLECTIONS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS, and PREPARATIONS suitable for a SERIES OF AMUSING and INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENTS. Arranged by JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S. In elegant Mahogany Cabinets, at 16s., 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Also, just published, price 2s.

CHEMICAL RECREATIONS: a Handbook of Elementary Experiments.

John J. Griffin, 119, Bunhill Row, London.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDERS.—Views in India: Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, &c.; Wild Sports in India; Wild Sports among the North American Indians; South African Landscapes, with Animals; Illustrations of Physical Geography; Meteorology and Geology, in sets, or singly, of first-rate quality, from original drawings. Superior LANTERNS to suit the Sliders. A Catalogue, post free, for 1d.

John J. Griffin, 119, Bunhill Row, E.C. London.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—NOTICE.—C. E. MUDIE has the pleasure to announce that the alterations in progress at his Library are now sufficiently advanced to provide increased accommodation for the Subscribers and greater facilities for the rapid exchange of books. The supplies of the various classes of works, for the circulation of which the Library was originally established, are also largely increased, and will be further augmented by the addition of nearly One Hundred Thousand Volumes in the course of the present, and ensuing season.

509, New Oxford Street, December, 1857.

Now ready,

A LIST OF NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS recently added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Also,

A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT WORKS withdrawn from Circulation, and offered at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford Street, London, and 76, Cross Street, Manchester.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is often a thought passing through the minds of literary and public characters, and persons of benevolent feelings. Apply as under, and you will receive every information required. Every description of PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHY, and BOOKBINDING executed.

RICHARD BARRETT, MARK LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

Now ready, in roan, red edges, 2s. 6d.

PARKER'S CHURCH CALENDAR AND DIARY. This will be found useful for the Desk, as other Diaries are for the Pocket. An opening of two pages 12mo is given to each week, with extra space for the Sunday, leaving ample space for such memoranda or agenda as are likely to be of service to a clergyman. The Liturgical Directions inserted last year are in this year's issue omitted. In extra bindings to order. Oxford and London: John Henry and James Parker.

Published this day, 8vo, cloth, 14s.

TALIESIN; or, the Bards and Druids of Britain. A Translation of the Remains of the Earliest Welsh Bards, and an Examination of the Bardic Mysteries. By D. W. NASH, Member of the Royal Society of Literature.

London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square.

NEW WORKS.

FILICES EXOTICÆ; or, Figures and Descriptions of Exotic Ferns, particularly such as are most desirable for Cultivation. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. Part IV., 10s., beautifully coloured.

2.

ATLAS OF BRITISH SEAWEEDS. Drawn from Professor Harvey's *Phycologia Britannica*. Part V., 6s. beautifully coloured.

3.

SYNOPSIS OF BRITISH SEAWEEDS. Compiled, with the Sanction and Assistance of the Author, from Professor Harvey's *Phycologia Britannica*. One vol., 210 pp., 5s. Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

A NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.

Just published, beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound, price 5s.

THE WOLF BOY OF CHINA.

"This little book we can cordially recommend, not only for young readers, but for those of larger growth. The descriptions of the Celestial Empire are fascinating; the adventures and escapes hair-breadth, are exciting enough to make every boy who reads it wish to go to China, almost as earnestly as Robinson Crusoe made him long for a Desert Island and a man Friday! The novelty of the scenes, the strange manners and customs, and the spirited style in which the adventures are related, make the book a choice present for the class of juvenile readers to whom it is dedicated."—ATHENÆUM.

London: E. Marlborough and Co., Ave Maria Lane. Bath: Bunn and Goodwin.

In a few days, post 8vo,

THE RISE OF OUR INDIAN EMPIRE. By Lord MAHON. Being the History of British India from its Origin till the Act of 1783. Extracted from Lord Mahon's "History of England."

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

MR. RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.

Now ready, in One Volume, Small Post 8vo, Price Half-a-Crown.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ART.

By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., Author of "Modern Painters."

"Elements of Drawing," &c.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

8vo, cloth, price 15s.

WESTERN HIMALAYA AND TIBET:

The Narrative of a Journey through the Mountains of Northern India, during the Years 1847 and 1848. By THOMAS THOMSON, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Army. With Tinted Lithographs and a Map by Arrowsmith.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARY POWELL."

This day, price 7s. 6d., in post 8vo, cloth, gilt.

THE YEAR NINE, a Tale of the Tyrol. By the Author of "Mary Powell." With Frontispiece.

Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

Second Edition (with a Map of the County), price 5s.

FERNY COMBES. A Ramble after Ferns in the Glens and Valleys of Devonshire. By CHARLOTTE CHANTLER. 8 coloured plates.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

CHEAP EDITION OF MR. DICKENS'S CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Now ready, price 1s., a New and Cheap Edition of the

CHRISTMAS CAROL. By CHARLES DICKENS.

Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie Street.

1 vol. demy 8vo, with Map and Illustrations, 41 1s.

THE KAFIRS OF NATAL AND THE ZULU COUNTRY. By the Rev. J. SHOOTER, Curate of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, Guildford.

"A full and unaffected description of a very remarkable race."

—ATHENÆUM.

"Pleasantly written, and rendered very entertaining by numerous anecdotes and stories."—Morning Post.

Now ready, demy 8vo, price 1s.

PUBLISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

WHAT CHRISTIANITY TEACHES RESPECTING THE BODY. A Sermon Preached in the Parish Church, Crathie, 11th October, 1857. By ROBERT LEE, D.D., Edinburgh.

Edinburgh: Cowan and Co. London: Houlston and Wright.

Glasgow: T. Murray and Son.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES.

New Edition, 8vo, cloth, price 6s.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Translated from the Original Greek, with Notes, Critical and Historical. By JOHN and WILLIAM LANGHORNE.

"If the merit of a work may be estimated from the universality of its reception, Plutarch's Lives have a claim to the first honours of literature."

London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen Street, Cheap-side.

Small 8vo, with Steel engraved Portrait, neat cloth, price 5s.

"THE FOUNTAIN SEALED." A Memoir

of MARY M. C. METHUEN, Author of "The Morning of Life." To those young ladies who are in danger of indulging intellectual pride, the reading of these Memoirs may be made especially useful; they may learn, from the workings of the mind here presented to them, to combat that habitual reserve which hides their inner life from the observation of their nearest and dearest friends. Most cordially do we recommend the volume to the careful and prayerful perusal of our youthful readers.

London: E. Marlborough and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

Bath: Bunn and Goodwin.

Now ready, Part 3 of

THE GRASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY. Described by C. JOHNSON, Esq. To be complete in 30 Parts, at 1s. uniform with "The Ferns of Great Britain." The Work will contain about 140 Coloured Plates. Prospectuses may be had through all Booksellers; or of the Publisher.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead Place, Lambeth. (8.)

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.

Second Edition. Reduced 25 per cent.

12 Volumes, 274 Plates, £20, cloth boards. Vols. I. to VII. Flowering Plants (1576 Plates) £10 10s. cloth boards.

SOWERBY'S FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

49 Plates, cloth boards, full coloured, 27s.; partly coloured, 14s.; plain, 10s. With coloured Frontispiece.

SOWERBY'S FERN ALLIES. Flexible

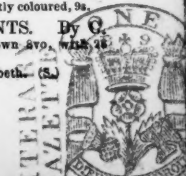
boards, 31 Plates, full coloured, 18s.; partly coloured, 9s.

BRITISH POISONOUS PLANTS. By C.

JOHNSON, Esq. Flexible boards, crown 8vo, 12s. 6d.

Plates. Full coloured, 7s.; plain, 5s.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead Place, Lambeth. (8.)



Shortly will be published, in a handsome quarto volume, containing 35 Plates, price 35s. coloured,

THE GENERA OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA

SELECTED FROM
Curtis' British Entomology.

THE Proprietor of 'The Genera of British Insects,' by JOHN CURTIS, F.L.S., comprised in Sixteen Volumes, price £21 (originally £43), having been frequently solicited to publish portions of the Work in separate monographs, it has been determined to issue the LEPIDOPTERA and COLEOPTERA in separate volumes. The exquisite figures of BRITISH MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES, nearly two hundred in number, engraved in this renowned Work, have been hitherto beyond the reach of ordinary collectors. They constitute a fourth of the whole Work, and even at the reduced price cannot be issued separately, in the original form, under *six guineas*, on account of the great expense of colouring the plant and larva.

The volume above announced will contain a figure, with description, of every species of LEPIDOPTERA contained in 193 plates of 'Curtis' British Entomology,' transferred from the original copper, and coloured in the very best manner by hand.

The COLEOPTERA, or BEETLES, comprising 256 figures, will also be published in the same style, at the same reduced rate.

Entomologists, both of this country and of the Continent, are universally of opinion that the insects of Great Britain and Ireland *have never been figured in a manner at all equal in excellence to the figures of Mr. Curtis.* Professor Latreille, the eminent entomologist of Paris, in directing the attention of his students to the best works for the aid of figures, pronounced this to have "attained the *ultimatum* of perfection;" and Cuvier spoke of the characters of the insects figured in this Work as "being represented with the greatest fidelity."

"Vous savez qu'à l'égard d'un grand nombre d'espèces, leur détermination réclame le secours de figures. Il est donc de mon devoir de vous indiquer les livres où vous trouverez les meilleures. Celui de M. Curtis, sur les genres d'insectes indigènes de l'Angleterre, me paraît avoir atteint l'*ultimatum* de la perfection."—LATREILLE, *Cours d'Entomologie.*

"M. John Curtis, naturaliste Anglais, a commencé la publication d'un *Genera* iconographique des genres d'insectes et de plantes propres à la Grande Bretagne. Leurs caractères y sont représentés avec la plus grande fidélité."—CUVIER, *Le Règne Animal.*

LOVELL REEVE, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS RECENTLY ADDED TO MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Livingstone's Travels in Africa, 3000 Copies.
Tom Brown's School Days, 2000 Copies.

LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON. 1000 Copies.
ORPHANS, by MRS. OLIPHANT.
WHITE LIES, by CHARLES READE. 1000 Copies.
ATKINSON'S TRAVELS IN SIBERIA.
MARTINEAU'S ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.
SCOTT'S GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LUTFULLAH.
THE THREE CLERKS.—JIVORS.
QUATREFAGES' RAMBLES OF A NATURALIST.
DEBIT AND CREDIT.—ISABEL.
BOWRING'S KINGDOM OF SIAM.
GUY LIVINGSTONE.—HASSAN.
FORTUNE'S THIRD VISIT TO CHINA.
CARTER'S LIFE OF BISHOP ARMSTRONG.
DYNEVOR TERRACE, by MISS YONGE. 1000 Copies.
MAURICE'S EPISTLES OF ST. JOHN.
ANNE SHERWOOD.—LITTLE DORRIT.
TO BE OR NOT TO BE, by H. C. ANDERSEN.
RUSKIN'S ELEMENTS OF DRAWING.
THE TWO ARISTOCRACIES, by MRS. GORE.
KIDDER'S TRAVELS IN BRAZIL.
A WOMAN'S STORY, by Mrs. S. C. HALL.
BURTON'S FIRST FOOTSTEPS IN AFRICA.
LOFTUS'S RESEARCHES IN CHALDEA.
MEMOIRS OF ELIZABETH DAVIES.
NORFOLK'S LIVES OF THE HOWARDS.
BARTH'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.
TAYLOR'S WORLD OF MIND.
QUITS, by the Author of "Cyrilla."
DUFFERIN'S VOYAGE OF THE "FOAM."
OMPHALOS, by P. H. GOSSE.
STOUGHTON'S AGES OF CHRISTENDOM.
RIVERSTON, by G. M. CRAIK.
CROKER ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.
THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.
THE LADY OF GLYNNE.—CASTE.
RIDES AND REVERIES OF ÆSOP SMITH.
MONTAIGNE, THE ESSAYIST.
BINNING'S TRAVELS IN PERSIA.
CONYBEARE AND HOWSON'S ST. PAUL.
UNPROTECTED FEMALES IN NORWAY.
CHOW-CHOW, by LADY FALKLAND.

SNOW'S VOYAGE OF THE "ALLAN GARDNER."
MEMORIALS OF ANDREW CROSSE.
NOTHING NEW.—JOHN HALIFAX.
THE GREGSON CORRESPONDENCE.
TRUE TO NATURE.—BOTHWELL.
STIRLING'S LETTERS FROM THE SLAVE STATES.
FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
WHITE'S HOLIDAY IN SAXONY.
BELOW THE SURFACE.—QUINLAND.
ANDERSSON'S VISIT TO LAKE NGAMI.
VOYAGE OF H.M.S. "RESOLUTE."
DAYS OF MY LIFE.—QUEDAH.
MILLER'S TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS.
MACAULAY'S ENGLAND. Vols. III. and IV. 2000 Copies.
COURT FOOLS, by DR. DORAN.
TWO YEARS AGO, by CHARLES KINGSLEY. 1200 Copies.
THE SEPOY REVOLT, by HENRY MEAD.
MEMOIRS OF THE DUKE ST. SIMON.
NAPIER'S LIFE OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.
RUSSIAN PRINCESSES IN THE CAUCASUS.
NORMANBY'S YEAR OF REVOLUTION.
LETTERS FROM NICE, by M. E. BREWSTER.
MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK PERTHES.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
THE PROFESSOR, by CURRER BELL.
WILLIAMS'S CHEMICAL MANIPULATIONS.
TIGER SHOOTING IN INDIA.
SOYER'S CULINARY CAMPAIGN.
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. 1000 Copies.
ARAGO'S LIVES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.
ROBERTSON'S SERMONS.—FARINA.
THE SQUIRE OF BEECHWOOD.
BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.
CITY POEMS, by ALEXANDER SMITH.
MEMOIRS OF FELICE ORSINI.
HAMILTON'S TRAVELS IN SINAI.
MEMOIRS OF COLONEL MOUNTAIN.
SCHERZER'S VISIT TO NICARAGUA.
FERRIER'S CARAVAN JOURNEY.
MEMOIRS OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Fresh Copies are added whenever a delay occurs, and an ample supply is provided of all the principal New Works as they appear.

Single Subscription—ONE GUINEA per Annum.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION, TWO GUINEAS AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES REQUIRED.

PROSPECTUSES MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION,

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, AND
CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

BOTANICAL WORKS

BY
THE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL
GARDENS, KEW.I.
FILICES EXOTICÆ;

Or, FIGURES and DESCRIPTIONS of EXOTIC FERNS, particularly such as are most desirable for Cultivation. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. In Numbers, each containing 8 coloured Plates.

Royal Quarto, price 10s.

[No. 4 now ready.

"We observe that a new monthly botanical work, to be called 'Filices Exotice, or, Figures and Descriptions of Exotic Ferns, particularly of such as are most deserving of cultivation,' is to appear from the practised pen of Sir William Hooker. Each part is to contain eight coloured plates executed by Mr. Fitch. Such a publication is wanted, and we trust will contribute to the settlement of the names of Ferns, which pseudo scientific writers have contrived to reduce to deplorable confusion."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

II.
CURTIS'S BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

Comprising the Plants of the Royal Gardens of Kew, and of other Botanical Establishments in Great Britain, with suitable Descriptions. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. In Numbers, each containing 6 coloured plates.

Royal 8vo. Published Monthly. Price 3s. 6d.
Vols. I to XI., price 42s. each.

III.
JOURNAL OF BOTANY AND KEW
MISCELLANY:

Containing Original Papers by Eminent Botanists, the Botanical News of the Month, Communications from Botanical Travellers, Notices of New Books, &c. Edited by Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. With Plates.

In Monthly Numbers, 8vo, price 2s.

IV.
ICONES PLANTARUM;

Or, FIGURES, with Brief Descriptive Characters and Remarks, of NEW and RARE PLANTS, selected from the Author's Herbarium. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. New Series. Vol. V., with One Hundred Plates.

8vo, price 31s. 6d.

BOTANICAL WORKS

BY
THE ASSISTANT-DIRECTOR OF THE
ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.I.
THE FLORA OF TASMANIA.

By JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price per Part, £1 11s. 6d. coloured; £1 1s. plain.
Part V., concluding Vol. I., nearly ready.

2.
THE FLORA OF NEW ZEALAND.

By JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
In Two volumes, with 130 Plates.

Royal 4to. Price £12 12s. coloured; £8 15s. plain.

3.
THE FLORA OF THE ANTARCTIC
ISLANDS:

Or, Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, in the Years 1839-43, under the command of Captain Sir J. C. ROSS, F.R.S. By Dr. HOOKER, F.R.S. Published under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

With 200 Plates.
Two vols., royal 4to, price £10 15s. coloured; £7 10s. plain.

4.
THE RHODODENDRONS of SIKKIM-
HIMALAYA;

Being an Account of the Rhododendrons recently discovered in the Mountains of Eastern Himalaya. By J. D. HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S. With 30 Plates by W. Fitch.

Imperial folio. Price £3 16s.

5.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF SIKKIM-HIMA-
LAYAN PLANTS,

Chiefly selected from Drawings made in Sikkim under the superintendence of the late J. F. Cathcart, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. The Botanical Descriptions and Analyses by J. D. HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S. With 24 Coloured Plates and an Illuminated Title-page by Fitch.

Folio. Price £5 5s.

LOVELL REEVE, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

In Imp. folio, half-bound in russia or morocco, price £12 12s.

THE PHYSICAL ATLAS of NATURAL PHENOMENA. By A. K. JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c., Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty. Consisting of 35 large and 7 small Plates, printed in colours; and 145 folio pages of Text and Index.

"In connexion with the diffusion of geographical knowledge, I cannot omit to mention the magnificent publications of Mr. Keith Johnston of Edinburgh, in his Atlas of Physical Geography. It is seldom that such a mass of information has been presented in a form so beautiful and attractive, or one which tends so much to place the study on a truly scientific basis."—*Address of the President of the British Association (the Duke of Argyll) at Glasgow*.

"It is indeed a work of magnificent range and completeness."—*Examiner*.

In Imp. 4to, half-bound in morocco, £2 12s. 6d.

THE PHYSICAL ATLAS. Reduced from the Imperial Folio, for the Use of Colleges, Academies, and Families. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c.

This Edition contains 25 Maps, including a Paleontological and Geological Map of the British Islands. With Descriptive Letterpress, and a very copious Index.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

In Imp. 4to, half-bound morocco, price 21s.

ATLAS OF ASTRONOMY. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c. Edited by J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S.

"To say that Mr. Hind's 'Atlas' is the best thing of the kind is not enough—it has no competitor."—*Athenæum*.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

On Four Sheets Imp., beautifully printed in Colours,

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF EUROPE.

By Sir R. I. MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c., Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland; and JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. Constructed by A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c., Geographer to the Queen, Author of the "Physical Atlas," &c. Size, 4 feet 2 by 3 feet 5 inches. Price in Sheets, £3 3s.; in a cloth case, 4to, £3 10s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

**KEITH JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL
ATLASES.**

SCHOOL ATLAS OF GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY. A New Edition, with Enlarged Maps of Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland, and a Map of Palestine. Twenty-five Maps, printed in colours, and Index. Imp. 4to, half-bound in 8vo, price 12s. 6d.

SCHOOL ATLAS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. 18 Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress, 12s. 6d.

SCHOOL ATLAS OF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY. 20 Plates, with Index. 12s. 6d.

SCHOOL ATLAS OF ASTRONOMY. Edited by J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S. 18 coloured Plates and Descriptions, 12s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY ATLAS OF GENERAL and DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY for JUNIOR CLASSES, including a Map of Canaan and Palestine. 4to, with Index, 7s. 6d.

"They are as superior to all School Atlases within our knowledge, as were the larger works of the same author in advance of those that preceded them."—*Educational Times*.
"Decidedly the best School Atlases we have ever seen."—*English Journal of Education*.

"The plan of these Atlases is admirable, and the excellence of the plan is rivalled by the beauty of the execution. . . . The best security for the accuracy and substantial value of a School Atlas is to have it from the hands of a man like our author, who has perfected his skill by the execution of much larger works, and gained a character which he will be careful not to jeopardise by attaching his name to anything that is crude, slovenly, or superficial."—*Scotsman*.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

On Four Sheets Imp., carefully coloured, price in Sheets, 30s.; mounted on cloth and mahogany roller, varnished, or folded in quarto in a handsome cloth case, £2 2s.

A NEW MAP OF EUROPE. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c. From Original Drawings, coloured to show distinctly the present Political boundaries.

The Plates of this Map have been engraved in the finest style of art, rendering it a suitable ornament for the drawing-room or the counting-house. Besides every name of commercial or historical interest, it presents the more important Physical Features, Navigation Tracks, with Distances from Port to Port, and all the Lines of Railway. A Key Map, containing the Lines of Magnetic Telegraph, will be found of great interest.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Gift-Books for Christmas.

A Series of New and Popular Works, illustrated by first-rate Artists, and handsomely bound in cloth gilt, price 5s. each. Each volume complete in itself.

BERTRAM NOEL:

A New Tale.

By E. J. MAY,

Author of "Saxelford," "Dashwood Priory," &c.

A NEW EDITION OF THE

SUNSHINE OF GREYSTONE:

A Story for Girls.

By E. J. MAY.

"Clever and admirable story."—*THE COMMONWEALTH*.

"A capital gift-book for girls."—*BAPTIST'S MAGAZINE*.

"Elevated thought and instructive information."—*MORNING POST*.

A NEW EDITION OF

SISTER KATE;

OR,

THE POWER OF INFLUENCE.

By JULIA ADDISON,

Author of "Evelyn Lascelles," &c.

"May be regarded as one of the first works of the season adapted for Christmas presentation."—*MORNING STAR*.

"We can conscientiously give this our imprimatur."—*CLERICAL JOURNAL*.

A NEW EDITION OF

MARIAN FALCONER;

OR,

STARS IN THE DARKNESS.

By E. H. W.

"Nothing approaching to 'Marian Falconer' in sustained interest, in faithful delineation of character, in purity of style, and in force of reasoning, have we read for a long time. We have read every word of it, simply because we could not help it."—*CHRISTIAN WEEKLY NEWS*.

A NEW EDITION OF

GRACE HAMILTON'S SCHOOL
DAYS.

By EMMA JANE WORBOISE,

Author of "Amy Wilton," &c.

"Is an attractive book."—*CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE*.

"Is a genuine production—abounding with clear evangelical sentiments."—*YOUTH'S MAGAZINE*.

*** A Cheap Edition of any of the above series may be had, uniformly bound in plain cloth, without illustrations, 3s. 6d. each.*

London: E. MARLBOROUGH and Co., Ave Maria Lane. Bath: BINNS and GOODWIN.

Crown 8vo, with Rubrics, roan, 12s; morocco, 16s.; best morocco, 18s.

THE DAILY SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. A New Edition, with a Preface by the BISHOP OF OXFORD.

"A most convenient volume for families. It may be aptly described as the Bible arranged for daily use. This book should not be confounded with the 'Proper Lessons for Sundays and Holydays,' or the volume usually called 'Church Services.' These are indeed all contained in it, as in the Bible, and can readily be found by the table referring to the page; but this work contains four times as much of the Bible as the other, and is the most complete course of Scripture reading that is extant."—GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Seventh Edition, roan, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.; morocco, 4s. 6d.

DAILY STEPS TOWARDS HEAVEN.

A Small Pocket Volume, containing a few Practical thoughts on the Gospel History, with texts for every Day in the Year, commencing with Advent.

These works are admirably calculated for presents from God-fathers and Godmothers to young people at their Confirmation, as constantly reminding them that the Bible is a book for every-day use, and not for Sundays and holidays only.

Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.

THE NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR PRESENTS.

Morocco Elegant, 7s., in Extra Cloth, 3s. 6d.

PROVERBIAL AND MORAL THOUGHTS; IN A SERIES OF ESSAYS. By CHARLES HENRY HANGER.

"These Essays are thoughtfully, carefully, and ably written."—DUBLIN POST, July 25th, 1857.

"The Author of these Essays is gifted with high intellectual and moral aspirations, and his sentiments are unexceptional."—LIVERPOOL COURIER, July 1st, 1857.

"The style is sound and strong.... It is nervous and conclusive, sometimes condensing a world of thought in the compass of a well turned sentence."—EXTRACT, August 4, 1857.

"The lovers of Mr. Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy will be delighted with Mr. Hanger's work. The subjects are well chosen, and treated on in a masterly and truly poetic style."—CITY PRESS, Sept. 19.

"A Series of Moral Proverbs, after the style of Tupper."—ECLECTIC, October 1st.

London: James Cornish, 297, High Holborn. W.C.

Sold by all Booksellers.

Second Edition. Price 12s.

TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF BRAZIL, principally through the Northern Provinces and the Gold and Diamond Districts, during the Years 1836-41. By GEORGE GARDNER, M.D., F.L.S. With Plate and Map.

"When camping out on the mountain-top or in the wilderness; roughing it in his long journey through the interior; observing the very singular mode of life there presented to his notice; describing the curious characters that fell under his observation; the arts or substitutes for arts of the people; and the natural productions of the country—these travels are full of attraction. The book, like the country it describes, is full of new matter."—SPECTATOR.

"This volume is from the pen of an able naturalist, whose heart is in his occupation. . . . Some of the regions he visited have seldom been trodden by Europeans—never by Englishmen; so that his observations derive value from the novelty of the matter to which they relate."—ATHENÆUM.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

ELEGANT LITERARY PRESENT.

In Small 4to, price 25s. handsomely bound in cloth, or 35s. in morocco by Hayday.

AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS'S SACRED ALLEGORIES; containing the Shadow of the Cross, the Distant Hills, the Old Man's Home, and the King's Messengers. With numerous Engravings on Wood from Original Designs by C. W. Cope, R.A., J. C. Horsley, A.R.A., Samuel Palmer, Birket Foster, and George E. Hicks.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had,

The Collected Edition of the SACRED ALLEGORIES, with Memoir and Portrait of the Author, price 9s.; or any of the separate Editions, as usual.

PHYCOLOGIA BRITANNICA; or, History of the British Seaweeds; containing Coloured Figures and Descriptions of all the Species of Algae inhabiting the Shores of the British Islands. By WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY, M.D., M.R.I.A., Keeper of the Herbarium of the University of Dublin, and Professor of Botany to the Dublin Society. With 360 plates.

In Three Vols. royal 8vo, arranged in the order of publication, £7 12s. 6d.

In Four Vols. royal 8vo, arranged systematically according to the Synopsis, £7 17s. 6d.

"The drawings are beautifully executed by the author himself on stone, the dissections carefully prepared, and the whole account of the species drawn up in such a way as cannot fail to be instructive, even to those who are well acquainted with the subject. The greater part of four more common Algae have never been illustrated in a manner agreeable to the present state of Algology."—GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK ACT.

Now ready in 1 Vol., 8vo, Price 16s.

THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, being a New System of Political Economy founded on the doctrine of Exchanges. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, Esq.

Also, by the same Author, in 2 Vols., Royal 8vo, Price 30s.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF BANKING.

"It is impossible not to admire the independence of tone and judgment which distinguishes these volumes, and it is impossible also not to be struck with the resources of knowledge and of argumentative power manifest throughout the whole of Mr. Macleod's Treatise."—TODD'S HISTORY OF PRICES.

London: Longman and Co.

TWENTY-FIFTH THOUSAND.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.

A Fresh Delivery of this Work will be ready NEXT WEEK, when Copies may be obtained of every Bookseller in Town or Country.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Now Ready, with 3 Maps and 24 Illustrations, crown 8vo, 21s.

THE FOURTH THOUSAND OF LORD DUFFERIN'S LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

This day is published,

THE EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES.

By the Rev. JAMES WHITE.

Post octavo, price 7s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

NEW WORK ON INDIA.

On Thursday next, in 2 vols. fcap. 8vo.

BRITISH INDIA; ITS RACES AND ITS HISTORY,

Considered with Reference to the Mutinies of 1857.

A SERIES OF LECTURES,

By JOHN MALCOLM LUDLOW, Esq.

MACMILLAN AND CO., CAMBRIDGE.

In crown 8vo, pp. 600,

THE RADICAL THEORY IN CHEMISTRY.

By JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S.

This work is intended to prove, that the laws of combination in Organic Chemistry are as simple and orderly as those of Inorganic Chemistry, and that the confusion which prevails in the former, is due in no respect to irregularity or ambiguity in organic compounds, but entirely to the defective hypotheses by which organic chemists explain them.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN J. GRIFFIN, 119, BUNHILL ROW.

Just Published,

RICHARDS'S REMEMBRANCERS FOR 1858.

Adapted to the Use of the Medical, Legal, Clerical, Military, and Naval Professions, Gentlemen, Merchants, and generally to all Persons of Business.

Every variety of Size, at prices varying from 1s. to 9s.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS; and all Booksellers and Stationers.

Just published, price One Shilling,

THE UTILITY OF ANTIQUARIAN COLLECTIONS AS THROWING LIGHT ON THE PRE-HISTORIC ANNALS OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

By JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, A.M.

HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., DUBLIN.

Interesting Novelty.

Nearly Ready, in One Volume, 450 pages, 20 plates, price 21s.

TENERIFFE, AN ASTRONOMER'S EXPERIMENT:

OR,
SPECIALITIES OF A RESIDENCE ABOVE
THE CLOUDS.

By C. PIAZZI SMYTH, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.R.A.S.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE IN MUNICH AND PALERMO; PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; AND HER MAJESTY'S ASTRONOMER FOR SCOTLAND.

Illustrated with Twenty Photo-Stereographs.

PREFACE.

In the month of May, 1856, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at the advice of the Astronomer Royal, were pleased to entrust me with a scientific mission to the Peak of Teneriffe. Their Lordships liberally placed 500*l.* at my disposal for defraying all necessary expenses; and left me, within the bounds of such expenditure, as untrammelled by detailed instructions, as any explorer could desire.

No sooner was the authorization known, than numerous and valuable instruments were kindly proffered by many friends of astronomy; and one of these gentlemen, Robert Stephenson, M.P., who had indeed fully appreciated the scientific question in 1855, and even offered me a passage to the Canaries in November of that year—immediately placed his yacht *Titania* at my disposal, and by this, greatly ensured the prosperity of the undertaking.

The object mainly proposed, was to ascertain how far astronomical observation can be improved, by eliminating the lower part of the atmosphere. For the accomplishment of this purpose a large equatorial telescope and other apparatus, were conveyed in the yacht to Teneriffe in June and July, 1856. There—with the approval of the Spanish authorities (always ready in this island to favour the pursuits of scientific men of any and every country), the instruments were carried up the volcanic flanks of the mountain, to vertical heights of 8900, and 10,700 feet, and were observed with therefrom during two months.

On my return from this service in October, I had the honour of presenting to Government a short report on what had been done; following it, in the spring of the present year, 1857, with copies of the original observations, as well as the results deduced. These were afterwards communicated by authority to, and read before, the Royal Society on the 2nd of June.

Being then asked by several private friends, if I could give them some account of the personal experiences under which the observations had been made,—in order that they might judge, whether such mountain method of raising a telescope above the clouds, was really a practical one for the promotion of astronomy,—I have endeavoured in accordance with such request, to throw together in the following pages, those parts of my journal, that seemed best calculated to bring out the specialities of astronomical life on a high southern mountain. Readers who would study the history, statistics, or physics, of Teneriffe, will find them treated of at length in the several admirable publications of George Glas, Viera, Von Buch, MacGregor, and Barker-Webb cum Berthelot. Here I have only attempted an humble record of particular labours, with due regard to the objects for which they were undertaken.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Anxious as myself to put all the actual facts of Nature in the elevated regions that were visited, as completely as possible before the Public, Mr. Lovell Reeve has been earnestly at work for some time past, and with the gratuitous and continued assistance of Mr. Glaisher, of the Greenwich Observatory, has succeeded in maturing plans for illustrating the Letter-Press with a Series of Photo-Stereographs, the original negatives of which were taken by myself.

This method of Book-Illustration never having been attempted before, may excuse a word on this part of the subject. By its necessary faithfulness a photograph of any sort must keep a salutary check on the pencil or long bow of the traveller; but it is not perfect; it may be tampered with, and may suffer from accidental faults of the material. These, which might

sometimes produce a great alteration of meaning in important parts of a view, may, however, be eliminated, when, as here, we have two distinct pictures of each object.

Correctness is thus ensured; and then if we wish to enjoy the effects either of solidity or of distance, effects which are the cynosures of all the great painters, we have only to combine the two photographs stereoscopically, and those bewitching qualities are produced. Stereographs have not hitherto been bound up, as plates, in a volume; yet that will be found a most convenient way of keeping them, not incompatible with the use of the ordinary stereoscope, open below, and well adapted for Mr. Reeve's new form of the instrument, *The Book Stereoscope*, constructed under the direction of Mr. Glaisher, by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, to fold like a map without detriment to its stereoscopic action.

I have only further to observe that while Mr. Reeve has been organizing his application of the manufacturing principle to the printing of photographs, Mr. Glaisher has personally superintended the chemical part of the process so as to ensure permanence in the pictures so multiplied.

Edinburgh, December 1st, 1857.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE VOYAGE AND THE CLIMB.

- CHAP. 1. SAILING IN THE TRADES.
2. SANTA CRUZ.
3. OROTAVA.
4. BEGIN THE ASCENT.
5. ARRIVAL ON GUAJARA.

PART II.—ON THE CRATER OF ELEVATION.

- CHAP. 1. SECURING THE STATION.
2. SOUTH-WEST ALARM.
3. TERM-DAY WORK.
4. THE GREAT CRATER.
5. SOLAR RADIATION.
6. WHIRLWINDS AND VISITORS.
7. DROUGHT AND LIGHT.
8. END OF GUAJARA.

PART III.—ON THE CRATER OF ERUPTION.

- CHAP. 1. SCALING THE CENTRAL CONE.
2. EARLY EXPERIENCE—AT ALTA VISTA.
3. BRINGING UP THE TELESCOPE.
4. BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS.
5. SUMMIT OF THE PEAK.
6. AUTUMN IN EXCELSIS.
7. THE REITERATED QUESTION.
8. THE ICE CAVERN.
9. LAST OF THE MOUNTAIN.

PART IV.—LOWLANDS OF TENERIFFE.

- CHAP. 1. SEASONS AND PLANTS.
2. DRACENA DRACO.
3. ADIEU.

LIST OF PHOTO-STEREOGRAPHS.

1. CULMINATING POINT OF THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE, 12,198 FEET HIGH, SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF THE TERMINAL CRATER OF THE MOUNTAIN.
2. VOLCANIC "BLOWING-CONE" IN OROTAVA, ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF TENERIFFE.
3. PEAK OF TENERIFFE FROM OROTAVA, ON THE NORTHERN COAST.
4. TEST SCENE ON MOUNT GUAJARA, 5903 FEET HIGH.
5. SHEEPSHANKS TELESCOPE FIRST ERRECTED ON MOUNT GUAJARA, THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE IN THE DISTANCE.
6. CLIFF AND FLOOR OF THE GREAT CRATER—8 MILES IN DIAMETER, AND 7000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA—UNDER MOUNT GUAJARA.
7. SECOND MATE OF YACHT OBSERVING RADIATION THERMOMETERS ON MOUNT GUAJARA.
8. TRACHYTE BLOCKS ON GUAJARA.
9. BREAKDOWN IN AN OBSIDIAN LAVA STREAM, ON THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE, AT THE ALTITUDE OF 10,670 FEET.
10. SPECIMEN OF THE MALPAYS OF BLACK LAVA, NEAR ALTA VISTA.
11. CLOSE VIEW OF ALTA VISTA OBSERVING STATION, FROM THE EAST—ALTITUDE 10,702 FEET.
12. ALTA VISTA OBSERVATORY, FROM THE NORTHERN LAVA RIDGE.
13. ENTRANCE TO THE ICE-CAVERN, IN THE MALPAYS OF THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE, AT THE HEIGHT OF 11,040 FEET.
14. EUTHORBIA CANARIENSIS ON THE SEA-COAST OF OROTAVA.
15. YOUNG DRAGON TREES AND DATE PALM IN A CACTUS GARDEN NEAR OROTAVA.
16. YOUNG DRAGON TREES (DRACENA DRACO) NEAR OROTAVA.
17. DRAGON TREE WALK AT A PALAZZO NEAR OROTAVA.
18. COCHINEAL GATHERERS AT OROTAVA.
19. THE "GREAT DRAGON TREE" AT THE VILLA DE OROTAVA.
20. TRUNK OF THE GREAT DRAGON TREE.

The Book, price 21s., and the Stereoscope, price 3s. 6d., may be purchased of any Bookseller, either separately or together; or will be transmitted by the Publisher, on receipt of a Post-office Order payable at Charing Cross, to any part of the Kingdom free of expense.

LOVELL REEVE, 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY BLACKIE AND SON.

I.
In Two vols. imp. 8vo, 2384 pages, £4 10s.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Adapted to the present state of Literature, Science, and Art, comprising ALL WORDS PURELY ENGLISH, and the principal Technical and Scientific Terms, together with their Etymologies, and their Pronunciation, according to the best Authorities.

Edited by JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

Illustrated by above Two Thousand Engravings on Wood.

"Dr. Ogilvie has not only produced the new English Dictionary that exists, but, so far as the actual state of knowledge permitted, has made some approach towards perfection. We need scarcely add, that the work has our cordial commendation."—*BARRIS QUARTERLY REVIEW*.

II.

In One volume, Imperial 8vo, 508 pages, 20s.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

Illustrated by nearly Four Hundred Engravings on Wood.

This Work contains an extensive collection of Words, Terms, and Phrases, in the various Departments of Literature, Science, and Art, together with numerous Obsolete, Obsolescent, and Scottish Words, found in Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Scott, not included in previous English Dictionaries.

"The 'Imperial Dictionary,' with its 'Supplement,' ought to be found in every library of books of reference."—*LIT. GAZETTE*.

III.

In Two vols. imp. 8vo, 2670 pages, £4 15s.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER:

A General Dictionary of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Descriptive, including comprehensive Accounts of the Countries, Cities, Principal Towns, Villages, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, Islands, Mountains, Valleys, &c., in the World.

Edited by W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

With above Seven Hundred Illustrations, Views, Costumes, Maps, Plans, &c.

"All the articles that we have examined—whether long or short—have exhibited a greater degree of correctness in minute details than we should have thought practicable in so comprehensive a work."—*ATHENÆUM*.

"By far the best Gazetteer in our language."—*CRITIC*.

IV.

Now publishing, in Parts, 2s. 6d. each,

THE IMPERIAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

An extensive series of Maps, embracing the most recent Discoveries, and the latest Political Divisions of Territory, in all Parts of the World.

Edited by W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

The Maps are printed on paper measuring 22 inches by 15 inches, and the series will extend to about Eighty such Sheets, comprising nearly One Hundred different Maps. The Atlas will extend to about Thirty-two Parts.

V.

In course of publication, to be completed in about
Thirty Parts, 2s. each.

THE COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

CIVIL AND MILITARY, RELIGIOUS,
INTELLECTUAL, AND SOCIAL:

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT
TIME.

With numerous Annotations, from the Writings of recent distinguished Historians, and above One Thousand Engravings on Wood and Steel.

BLACKIE & SON, Warwick Square, City, London;
and Glasgow and Edinburgh.

VALUABLE AND INTERESTING

Christmas Presents

PUBLISHED BY

HURST AND BLACKETT.

ORIENTAL and WESTERN SI-

BERIA: A Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON. Royal 8vo, with 50 Illustrations, including numerous beautifully coloured Plates, from Drawings by the Author, and a Map, £2 2s.

"An animated and intelligent narrative, deepening the perspective of geography in the Asiatic interior, and otherwise appreciably enriching the literature of English travel.—Our extracts will have served to illustrate the originality and variety of Mr. Atkinson's observations and adventures during his protracted wanderings of nearly forty thousand miles. Mr. Atkinson's pencil was never idle, and he has certainly brought home with him the forms, and colours, and other characteristics of a most extraordinary diversity of groups and scenes. As a sportsman Mr. Atkinson enjoyed a plenitude of excitement. His narrative is well stored with incidents of adventure. His ascent of the Bretouka is a chapter of the most vivid romance of travel, yet it is less attractive than his relations of wanderings across the Desert of Gobi and up the Yangtsoo Chai."—*ATHENÆUM*.

LAKE NGAMI; or, Explorations

and DISCOVERIES in SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON. Royal 8vo, with Map, and 50 Illustrations of Sporting Adventures, Subjects of Natural History, &c. 30s.

ELIZABETH DE VALOIS, Queen

of SPAIN, and the COURT of PHILIP II. By Miss FREER. 2 vols. Portraits, 21s.

LIFE of MARGUERITE D'AN-

GOULEME, QUEEN of NAVARRE, Sister of Francis I. By Miss FREER. Second Edition, 2 vols. Portraits, 21s.

CHOW CHOW; being Selections

from A JOURNAL KEPT IN INDIA. By the VISCOUNTESS FALKLAND. Second Edition, Revised, 2 vols. with Illustrations. 30s.

MR. TUPPER'S NEW WORK—

THE RIDES and REVERIES of ÆSOP SMITH. By MARTIN F. TUPPER. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

DR. ARMSTRONG'S PERSONAL

NARRATIVE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE by H.M.S. *Investigator*. 1 vol. with Map and Plate, 16s.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS about

WOMEN. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

JOHN HALIFAX, Gentleman.

New and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

ORPHANS. By the Author of

"Margaret Maitland," "Lilliesleaf," &c. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

THE CRESCENT and the CROSS.

By ELIOT WARBURTON. Fourteenth Edition, 1 vol. 15 Illustrations, 6s.

DARIEN; or, the Merchant Prince.

By ELIOT WARBURTON. New and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 6s.

THE OXONIAN in NORWAY.

By the Rev. F. METCALFE, M.A. New and Cheaper Edition, revised, with a Map and Illustrations. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

A PILGRIMAGE into DAU-

PHINE. By the Rev. G. M. MUSGRAVE, A.M. Oxon. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

FAMILY ROMANCE; or, Domes-

tic Annals of the Aristocracy. By Sir BERNARD BURKE. 2 vols. 21s.

PEN and PENCIL PICTURES.

By THOMAS HOOD. New Edition, with Additions. 1 vol. Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

BERANGER'S MEMOIRS.

Written by Himself. English Copyright Edition.

CASTE. By the Author of "Mr.

Arie."

"The novel before us cleverly illustrates the fact that we have caste in England. The design of the novel is excellent, and it is very cleverly executed. The characters are well conceived and well drawn; they play their parts naturally. Compared with other popular novels, 'Caste' would be entitled to a high place among them as a story, while in the writing it is far above most of them. In composition, indeed, 'Caste' will be compared with any fiction of its time, excepting only those of Bulwer and Thackeray. We commend it heartily to our readers."—*THE CRITIC*.

HURST AND BLACKETT, Publishers,
Successors to HENRY COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough
Street.

Books Suited for Presents.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

THE COURSE OF TIME: a Poem.

By ROBERT POLLOCK, A.M.

The Designs by Birket Foster, John Tenniel, and J. L. Clayton. Engraved by E. Evans, Dalziel Brothers, and Green. In square 8vo, elegantly bound in cloth, 21s.

A NEW EDITION.

RECREATIONS of CHRISTOPHER NORTH.

Edited by Professor FERRIER.

Complete in Two volumes, price 12s.

TENTH EDITION.

LAYS of THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS.

By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L.

In small 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

SECOND EDITION.

BOTHWELL: a Poem.

By W. E. AYTOUN, D.C.L.

In crown 8vo, 12s.

FIFTH EDITION.

THE BOOK of BALLADS.

Edited by BON GAULTIER.

With numerous Illustrations by Doyle, Leech, and Crowquill. Square crown, 8s. 6d.

With PORTRAITS and HISTORICAL VIGNETTES.

LIVES of THE QUEENS of SCOTLAND.

By AGNES STRICKLAND.

Volumes I. to VI. are published, price 10s. 6d.

Complete in One Volume.

THE POEMS of MRS. HEMANS.

With a PORTRAIT, Imperial 8vo, price 21s.

Another Edition, in Six small Volumes, price 2s.

Another Edition, with a Memoir by her Sister, in 5em Vols. fcap. 8vo, price 35s.

In Five Volumes, Crown 8vo,

WORKS of SAMUEL WARREN, D.C.L.

Comprising DIARY of A LATE PHYSICIAN, TWO THOUSAND A-YEAR, NOW AND THEN, MISCELLANIES. Price 24s. Each Volume is sold separately.

LIBRARY EDITION.

THE HISTORY of EUROPE, FROM COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE BATTLE of WATERLOO.

By Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., D.C.L.

In Fourteen volumes, demy 8vo, with Portraits, £10 10s.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

PHYSICAL ATLAS of NATURAL PHENOMENA.

By A. K. JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c.

Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty. In Imp. folio, half-bound in russia or morocco, price £12 12s.

In Imp. 4to, half-bound in morocco, £2 12s. 6d.

THE PHYSICAL ATLAS.

Reduced from the Imperial Folio, for the Use of Colleges, Academies, and Families.

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c.

In Imp. 4to, half-bound, morocco, price 21s.

ATLAS of ASTRONOMY.

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c.

Edited by J. B. HIND, F.R.A.S.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, Edinburgh and London.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1857.

REVIEWS.

"Why is Money Scarce?" *The Question answered in a Letter to Thomas John Taylor, Esq., of Earsdon, Northumberland.* By Thomas Doubleday. Smith, Elder, and Co. THE present monetary crisis has, as might have been expected, given rise to innumerable conversations, manifold newspaper articles, and not a few pamphlets, one of which last is now before us. Mr. Doubleday undertakes to answer the question put at the head of this article in a letter of thirty-nine pages, to which is appended a postscript of nine. The manner in which he does so is, we suppose, satisfactory to himself, and will be so, we hope, to his correspondent. He begins by stating that there are two kinds of money, one of which is "floating capital," and the other the "circulating medium." The first he defines as—

"that description of money which is in the hands of bankers, discount brokers, and money dealers or lenders of every grade, and which is generally employed in discounting bills of exchange of the better class, or is in some way lent, for longer or shorter periods, to the trading and manufacturing classes, and thus aids in giving that employment which causes the payment of wages."

The second, he says, is that—

"which consists of the mass of gold, silver, and copper coins, and bank notes of the lower denominations, by means of which wages are paid, and the retail business of the country carried on."

This is a strange meaning to give to a phrase in every-day use. By floating capital is commonly meant that capital which makes a profit for its owner by leaving his hands and returning; most economists and ordinary mortals use the phrase in contradistinction to fixed capital, which returns its profit without leaving the owner's hands. Thus a merchant's capital, being invested in goods which he sells, would be floating capital; while a manufacturer's, or such part of it as is invested in machinery, remaining in his possession, would be fixed capital. In this sense "circulating medium" is part of floating capital more commonly than of fixed.

But no doubt a writer is entitled to use his words in a new sense if he defines them and adheres to his definition, though this is a licence of which he should avail himself but sparingly. Let us see, then, how Mr. Doubleday's definitions will bear investigation. "That description of money which is in the hands of bankers, &c.," is not unfrequently "circulating medium," even according to Mr. Doubleday's interpretation, which would seem to exclude all bank notes except those of the lower denominations; "that description of money" for which money lenders are applied to, is, emphatically, ready money, gold, silver, or bank notes, and we can see no reason for saying that a hundred pound note is not circulating medium while a five pound note is. The division has every fault a division can have, for the parts are not distinct, nor do they together comprise the whole; and such as it is Mr. Doubleday loses sight of it, and uses the word "money" indifferently in every sense, without the least hint as to what meaning he intends to convey. Thus:—

"It seems impossible to help concluding that to ordinary apprehensions few things can be more obvious than that, in a country where credit forms more or less of an ingredient in every transaction, any great alteration either way in the quantity of money, whether that money be floating capital or

circulating money, or both, must be productive of great effects. If the quantity of available money" (quære, available for what?) "be suddenly enlarged without any enlargement of the objects for which to employ it, as men will use money, a rise in the prices of ordinary commodities must follow, and the ease to credit which accompanies improving markets must also follow. If, on the other hand, the quantity of available money be diminished, difficulty must by parity of reasoning ensue."

Now if Mr. Doubleday means that an increase of circulating medium, without a corresponding increase of goods to be circulated, will cause a rise of prices, we agree; but what follows? There is no necessity that in a well-regulated state of commerce accommodation should be easier on that account. If one man has a lot of loose cash he will be readier to lend than if he were pressed for money, because he has more value than he is in present want of, not because he has more coins; but if prices rise, every one is compelled to keep a larger stock of ready money on hand for immediate use; more coin ceases to be more value; there is a fall in the value of money, but there is no corresponding necessary fall in discounts; in fact, the old fallacy has been exposed many times. If the use of 100 sovereigns be worth 5 sovereigns, no mere alteration in the value of the sovereign can have any effect on the ratio; the 100 sovereigns may become twice as valuable, but so do the 5; thus the available money, in the sense of "circulating medium," may be increased without any ease to credit: but if Mr. Doubleday means that an increase of money available for discounts, without a corresponding increase of demand, will lower discounts, then we agree so far, but deny any necessary rise of prices consequent on such facility of accommodation.

The fact is, that the course of business of the Bank of England has tended to foster an error begotten by the ambiguity of language. We agree with Mr. Doubleday that the word money is used in a double sense, and that the ambiguity is mischievous; and were it not for passages in his pamphlet, among which the last quoted is one, we should have been charitably disposed to give him the credit of seeing the true distinctions of meaning in the word. Prices may be high, and in the true sense, money cheap; while discounts may be high too, and, in the current sense, money dear; but the current sense of money in this and similar phrases is not money properly so called, but the loan of money, that is, credit; and there is no sort of natural connexion between the value of money, *i. e.*, the goods which it will buy, and the price of credit, which, like that of anything else, varies with the ratio of its demand to its supply. But the issues of the Bank are made through the medium of its discounts; when it wishes to contract its issue, it does so by refusing to discount, except at high rates; and the rise of discounts, accompanying a contraction in the currency, has kept alive the delusion arising from such phrases as *cheap money*. If the Bank issues are in danger of becoming too great, which is evidenced by a rise in prices, gold is demanded for exportation, and the Bank's reserve becoming less and less, it refuses to issue more notes until its bullion increases; refusing to issue, it refuses to discount, except at higher rates; and the Bank of England's refusing to discount, raises discounts through the country.

But the Bank only refuses to discount when its liabilities as a bank are within a

certain proportion to its assets, and any prudent company or person would do the same. The Act of 1844 may compel the Bank to do so earlier than prudence would, but there must be a limit somewhere: To see this does not require a conjuror; but it may be well to expose the operation in its clearest form, and to avoid the ambiguities which usually so confuse it. What, then, is done in every case in which the Bank of England discounts a bill, or, let us say, a promissory note—as that is the simplest form of mercantile security, and the reasoning which will apply to it will likewise with equal force apply to every other form? A promissory note for 100*l.* is offered to the Bank by a solvent merchant, in ordinary times, and the Bank gives 98*l.* in its notes. The real effect of the operation is this: the Bank offers on its credit to pay when demanded 98*l.*, and takes instead the merchant's promise to pay 100*l.* at the date when the note falls due; and the Bank may do so as long as it is able to pay the 98*l.* in gold on demand; but when it sees a probability that if it goes on giving promises to pay, it will not be able to fulfil them without forfeiting its charter, it naturally refuses to make any more such promises without a very high inducement. Now, all this time the circulating medium of the country—money properly so called—may be in a perfectly good state, and by no means too scarce; in which we again agree with Mr. Doubleday, who is of opinion that during the whole period from 1844 to 1856 there has been no scarcity of coin or bank notes. The refusal of the Bank of England to discount may not be of any great importance if it is only the Bank which refuses; the withdrawal of the Bank from the competition with other capitalists will of course enable them to raise their rates of discount. But if they are in a good condition, and the bills offered are good, the competition among capitalists themselves will keep the rates from rising to an excessive height, and the only result will be that customers, instead of applying to the Bank, will apply where their bills are done on easier terms.

On the other hand, if money in the true sense were dear, *i. e.*, circulating medium scarce in proportion of the goods to be circulated, there is no doubt that gold and silver will seek the market where they command the highest value in exchange, and the want of currency will be rapidly supplied both by direct importation of bullion, and by the turning of the exchanges; all this time, nevertheless, accommodation may be cheap, and will be cheap if credit be good, and capital not particularly profitable.

We have next to inquire what causes raise or lower the value of money properly so called, and what the value of money in the ordinary sense, that is, the price of credit.

On the first question we will only touch; it has been completely and satisfactorily handled by numerous economists, and our readers will doubtless require only a few words to remind them of what they already know.

Firstly, the value of money will be raised, if, the desire for gold and silver remaining the same, the supply fails from any cause whatever.

Secondly, if, the supply of the metals and the value of commodities as estimated in labour remaining the same, the demand for the metals be increased by a new source of consumption, such as the opening of a new manufacture, in which they are used up, or the like. This cause comes into operation gene-

rally for a short time on a commercial crisis through the failure of the credit by means of which goods used to be circulated; the work which was done by credit, has now to be done by money, and money will in consequence rise, *i.e.*, prices fall; but this result has as yet taken place here only slightly, if at all, during the present crisis.

Thirdly, if, the supply of the metals remaining the same, and the desire for them also remaining the same, the cost, as estimated in labour, of producing other commodities is diminished.

These statements are really no more than the assertion, that the value of money, like that of other commodities, is regulated by the ratio between its demand and its supply; but the demand for money is itself a compound idea, meaning the desire for money as estimated in the quantity of goods which will be given for it, and this will plainly depend on the relation between that desire and the cost of the goods.

The causes of a fall in the value of money are the converse of those conditions which cause its rise, but there is one of them which is most important—*viz.*, over-issue.

It is manifest that if there be an over-issue of paper, which is a legal tender for a given amount of gold, this plethora has no means of alleviating itself, and the result is high prices, and a consequent drain of gold, which under such circumstances will continue until nearly all the gold is exhausted, and the demand for what is absolutely necessary becomes so intense that no laws can preclude double prices—a price in gold, and a price in paper. But these results can never follow from over-issue, while convertibility of paper is enforced, for the slightest over-issue shows itself by a slight rise in prices, or fall in the value of money; and as gold which can be had on demand for paper retains its value abroad while it has fallen here, it is immediately demanded at the Bank for export, and the Bank is thereupon compelled to contract its issues, and call in its notes. The test of over-issue is, as we have before said, a rise in home prices, and a turn of foreign exchanges against this country. As long as prices remain low and exchanges favourable, we are perfectly safe in saying there is no over-issue; when there is a rise in general home prices, and a simultaneous turn of the foreign exchanges against us, we may be equally certain that money is cheap in the true sense, although at the same time accommodation may be dear.

The cause of the rise or fall of credit is the relation of its demand to its supply; but as credit is a commodity partaking largely of a moral nature, it is proportionably more difficult to say what will, on a given occasion, cause an increase in its supply, or a diminution in the demand for it, or *vice versa*. However, it is most essential to bear in mind that what is commonly called a demand for money is not a demand for money, but for credit; and what is meant by money being dear, is ready money being dear, in terms of promises to pay. In order, therefore, to re-establish the proper analogy of language, according to which prices are estimated in money, properly so called, we should, instead of saying that money is dear, say that promises are cheap. There may be an increased demand for accommodation, and yet no increase in the demand for bullion. Money, strictly speaking, may be cheap, *i.e.*, of low value in terms of commodities, as it is when prices are high, and

yet may be dear in the common use of the words, *i.e.*, in terms of promises to pay; or, as it may be said, money may be cheap, but talk cheaper. Of course credit is dear when promises are cheap, and promises dear when credit is cheap; but as the word credit is often ambiguously used, denoting at one time credit given, and at another credit obtained, we use the phrase cheap promises rather than dear credit, and either phrase rather than dear money.

The price of a bill is the money value of the promise; the discount on the bill the money value of the credit; and having settled these facts clearly the future progress of the argument will be the simpler.

There are several things which we may, in spite of the delicate nature of credit, safely predict will affect demand for it, or the supply of promises. One of the most conspicuous is a new opening for capital, by reason of a new manufacture, or the like; anything, in fact, which renders an increase of profits likely will stimulate a demand for credit, and increase the supply of promises. An increased demand for credit, if the supply be not increased, will of course raise the price of credit or the rate of discount; and this is the chief cause why in new and flourishing countries interest and discounts are at high rates for many years together, and consistently maintain a higher level than in an old and highly civilized country, where there is a greater competition of capital. But the increased demand for credit is by no means the cause which so often in this country raises the rate of discount to an extravagant height, and the cause of this phenomenon must be sought, therefore, in the other term of the ratio—*i.e.*, in a diminution of the supply of confidence or credit, or, what is the same thing, a diminution of the demand for promises. This will take place when promises have been made to an extent greater than that which it is generally believed can be fulfilled, and the failure of credit is greatly accelerated by this belief becoming a certainty when some of the large houses stop payments. There is a tendency in human nature, when confidence has been betrayed, to withhold it even where it is due, and this tendency has its share in the phenomena of a failure of credit. But there is also a reason which the coolest judgment must justify, irrespective of any consideration of feeling; and that is, that the whole commercial community is so interwoven that no one can tell for a time who may not have lost so heavily by the stoppage of another as to become unable to meet his own liabilities. Credit is therefore refused to promises which would be surely fulfilled, and the competition of promisers raises still higher the price of credit. No gentleman need be indignant at his neighbour watching his pocket when it is certain that there are pick-pockets in the crowd.

Now what has the Act of 1844 to do with all this? Much, in many ways, but not in the way which it is commonly supposed. We have heard it gravely stated that the present panic and run on the banks was caused by a belief that Bank paper could not be converted into gold. We will not, however, insult our readers by supposing that they hold such views. Confidence in the paper of the country, *i.e.*, in Bank of England paper, is, and was all through the crisis, practically unlimited. People here were desirous not simply to get gold, but to get gold or bank notes, to get credit, to have their pro-

mises taken in exchange for the promise of the Bank of England, which was all along considered of equal value with gold. The Act of 1844 has many faults, but it has at least this merit, that as long as it is kept inviolate, the convertibility of Bank of England paper is secure. Whether that paper would not be secure without it is another matter; whether also it is worth while to put up with the injury the Act does in steady times, when we are not in need of safeguards, for the purpose of discarding those safeguards in time of peril, is a question of grave import, and one which, so far as we can see the temper of the ministry, they appear inclined to answer in the affirmative. We cannot yet tell whether the common sense of the House will endorse the opinion, that it is well to toil in hot and fine weather under a heavy coat, in order to throw it away when the storm comes on; that it is well to draw up-hill with a drag on the wheel, in order to remove the drag going down the steep. We can only say that if such be the common sense of our legislators, the less they have of it the better.

The Act of 1844, it is commonly said, and the assertion is repeated by Mr. Doubleday, limits the credit of the Bank of England. This is an ambiguous sentence, and those who assert that the Act prevents over-trading, commonly use it in a sense in which it is not true. No doubt the Act does limit the credit of the Bank of England, and does prevent any over-trading by that body, as long as the Act is not broken; but this means that it limits the power of the Bank to pledge its own credits, or the power to make promises, not its power to give credit, that is, to receive promises. The only way in which it at all acts in the latter capacity is indirectly, by cutting away the fund which the Bank would otherwise have wherewith to pay for the promises of others; the fund which would be available for that purpose would naturally be the Bank's own credit, and this it is prevented from using, except in the only case where danger can arise from its use.

But the straightforward way to check over-trading would be to forbid capitalists to give credit. The object of the Legislature ought to be, not to lessen the quantity of good promises in the market, but that of indifferent or bad promises; and this the Act is utterly powerless to effect. It does not forbid the Bank to take more than a certain amount of bills, but forbids it to issue more than a certain amount; that is, in effect, the Bank may take bad paper, but may not give good. The effect of the Act, so far as over-trading is concerned, is rather a premium on it than otherwise; for, while it withholds the Bank's good paper, it makes room for inferior; and were it not for the prudence of the Bank itself, the Act might probably have the effect of stimulating over-trading, not of checking it.

As to the conduct of the Bank Directors, it could not have been other than it was, except that perhaps they should have raised discounts earlier than they did. The general failure of credit in America caused a collapse of the currency there, which consisted almost entirely of paper; the demand for currency caused a rise in gold there, and the consequence was, a drain from this country, where gold, *i.e.*, money properly so called, was cheaper. The natural course would be, that as long as gold continued cheaper here than elsewhere, it would flow outwards, and the way to check the flow is to raise the value of gold here to that which it bears elsewhere.

There is limiting does du immedi issues of being s no dou collapse Bank drain do so, The is now and vic appreh poses, speed of as und place o is rele time, I contra compe on it i to the as the place sudden rency the va and a portio and t contr restor flows the p stead which curre a viol has t The credi Engl capab no do to be that such again moun tend ordi pape of p whic able som Mr. pen whi agai cou that Ag is t whi and pr the Ban unl the sec On bec sio ab

There is no other way of doing that than by limiting the quantity of gold, or of that which does duty for gold, or both; and both are immediately done; gold is exported, and issues of Bank paper are contracted, or were being so, when the Act was suspended. These no doubt are violent remedies; but a sudden collapse requires violent remedies, and the Bank directors were forced to check the drain of gold; they took the proper course to do so, and no blame attaches to them.

The natural course, independent of the Act, is now to be considered; there is a sudden and violent demand for gold, and the Bank, apprehensive of its reserve for banking purposes, is in prudence compelled to check its speed of issue, though perhaps not so violently as under the pressure of the Act. The credit of the Bank being good, its notes take the place of the gold in the country, and the gold is released and does leave the country for the time, but more and more slowly as the Bank contracts its speed of issue. This the Bank is compelled to do, for if it issues fast, the run on it increases; it is obliged to keep its notes to the full value of gold, and only to issue as the gold departs. Paper thus takes the place of gold for a time, and prevents a too sudden and violent contraction of the currency; but by degrees, and rapid degrees, the value of gold is equalized over the world; and as gold rises in value in England in proportion to paper, paper returns to the Bank, and the Bank is compelled still further to contract its issues, until, confidence being restored, gold falls to its proper value abroad, flows back, and as it flows back forces back the paper, till everything resumes its former steady course. Paper, in fact, acts as a buffer, which takes the violence of the shock off the currency, and diffuses and delays, until it turns a violent impact into a steady pressure, which has time to right itself.

The one blot in the system of free trade in credits is, that it is possible that the Bank of England might pledge its credit beyond its capabilities, and become insolvent. There is no denying the possibility; and the one thing to be said in favour of the Act of 1844 is, that if kept inviolate it would preclude such possibility. However, the probabilities against a catastrophe of this kind are enormous. In the first place, if the Bank extended its issues beyond what it does in ordinary times, there would be a glut of paper in the market, accompanied by a rise of prices and an increased demand for gold, which would warn the Bank in unmistakable terms to contract its issues. This sometimes happens even as it is, and, as Mr. Doubleday's statistics show, has happened within the last few years, during which prices have been high and exchanges against us; but we find the rates of discount high too during these years—a sign that the Bank is checking its speed of issue. Again, a great security against such over-issue is to be found in the publicity of accounts, which is a valuable part of the Act of 1844, and ought to be retained. We have thus the prudence of the Bank, and the prudence of the public, with knowledge of the state of the Bank's finances, to secure us against this very unlikely contingency; but the true answer to the advocates of the Act is, that this very security is all that we have to rely on now. On every occasion of pressure the Act has been obliged to give way, and on every occasion of danger the safeguard afforded by it abandoned. It is surely not worth while re-

fusing the advantage of the bullion in the Bank coffers during a time when it might be productive, and keeping it lying up as dead capital, in order to throw it on the market suddenly, for the benefit of the Americans, and to let it out when it is most wanting in. If Bank credit is in danger of being too largely used when there is money to back it, the danger is not diminished when there is none. The advocates of the Act have thus, by suspending it, deprived themselves of the only argument in its favour which was irrefragable, and have surrendered their most favourable position to their adversaries. If the Act is good, a time of pressure is the time when it is best, and why suspend it then? The answer is, it is not good in a time of pressure; and, *a fortiori*, it is not good at any other time.

But while these are our opinions, we believe that many of the opponents of the Act have utterly misunderstood its intention. Mr. Doubleday, for instance, tells us that the object of the Act was to put the Bank "into a sort of monetary go-cart, by the mechanism of which they were to be kept from stumbling." We believe the sole object of the Act, or at least its main object, was to secure the convertibility of Bank paper, in fact, to prevent the depreciation of the currency; and this it would effect if enforced. This is the very strong ground which its supporters have abandoned by their policy of suspension, and which we do not believe could have been forced by their adversaries.

The question which is at the head of this article, however, remains to be answered by us, as we are not altogether inclined to join in what Mr. Doubleday gives us for an answer. He says that he will conclude, having, he trusts, made clear the following points:—

"1°. That for a considerable period past the stringency of the Act of 1844 has been the proximate cause of the dearth of floating capital, and the injurious fluctuations in the rates of discount. 2°. That the Bank directors have not unduly narrowed their note circulation, at any period, for the last few years. 3°. That the dearth of some of the necessities of life is fully accounted for by the failure of crops, and by one or two other temporary circumstances. 4°. That the state of trade, and political circumstances generally, tend to increase, for some time to come, the money pressure under which the country is now suffering; and that the difficulty, or perhaps impossibility, of preserving intact the Act of 1844, may be expected to become more and more obvious."

Now as to the second of these points, we agree with Mr. Doubleday. The statistical tables of the rates of exchange, and still more the evidences he adduces in favour of his third position, though they disprove that position, prove his second. We find that from the year 1853 to the year '56, general prices have been high and exchanges against us; the two conclusive proofs that money has been cheap in the true sense, that is, gold cheap, and evidences also of a slight over-issue. Yet during all this time credit has been dear, or, as we said before, promises cheap. We do not believe his third position, for the prices current during the years mentioned are all high, not merely the prices of necessities; and as a true and a sufficient cause for this high level is shown by the over-issue, there is no need to look to the more local and contracted causes which may have altered in some degree the prices of some articles. The third position we therefore disbelieve, chiefly on the evidences brought forward by Mr. Doubleday in support of it. On the fourth we offer no opinion, seeing no grounds offered for

forming one. From the first we dissent entirely.

We believe the Act of 1844 is not the cause of the failure of credit, or the cheapness of promises; we do not see how the Act could be the cause of any such thing. The Act is relaxed, yet promises have not risen; the limits fixed by the Act have been transgressed, yet promises have not risen. The reason why credit is high is because promises are bad, or are supposed to be bad, because there are more promises outstanding than it is believed will be fulfilled. Credit has been blown to its fullest extent, and has at length, in America, burst; and this bursting has been followed by a partial bursting here also. The failure of credit abroad has deprived America of a currency, and the want of a currency has caused an increased demand for gold there, and the Bank, to equalize the price of gold here with that abroad, were attempting to contract their issues, so as to diminish the currency in quantity, and raise its value. The Act compelled them to do this suddenly and violently; but it must be done, in common prudence, and when it is done the drain of gold will cease. In the meantime, the Bank refusing to discount, if credit had not been too far stretched, would have only the effect of throwing discounts more largely into the hands of other capitalists, and need not raise discounts generally to any extravagant height; but the discounters themselves are, we fear, going too much on tick, and this is at the root of the panics. The quantity of fictitious paper in the market is frightful, and it depreciates the good paper; the same was the case in 1847, and we wonder Mr. Doubleday, in giving us the tables which he has, of the estimated amount of private inland bills, during a course of years, including 1847, did not turn his attention in the slightest degree to this fact.

That money is scarce in any other sense than that of credit being scarce we utterly deny; prices are high and exchanges against us, money is cheaper and more plentiful here than elsewhere.

But admitting that the Act of 1844 does not cause panics, we by no means admit that it is not mischievous—mischievous even further than in the sense of being expensive and useless. It does not, indeed, cause a panic; but it does aggravate the symptoms of a panic. It puts a violent and compulsory check on the power which the credit of the Bank would have to alleviate for the time the ill effects of a sudden drain of gold, which drain, by its very nature, is only temporary. It precludes the possibility of the Bank adding its credit to that of paper which the Bank itself is perfectly aware is good paper, but which other people are fearful about, and will not take without the Bank's guarantee. At the time when gold is wanted abroad, it prevents the tide of inland circulation being eked out with credit, as would naturally be the case, and leaves the channels of circulation empty till again distended with the golden stream. Its evils are felt so strongly, that instinctively it is always relaxed at the only times when it would ever be operative.

Under these circumstances, we feel little doubt that its days are numbered. We desire its repeal. We think that publicity of accounts should be enforced, and the privilege of legal tender should be withdrawn from Bank of England notes; but the issues of the Bank should not be restricted by any absolute limit. We are at the same time aware

that this plan is open to some grave objections. What plan is not? We see no plan better than that we propose, and we believe that few could be worse than that which is now in force, or rather which remains a dead letter on the face of the statute book.

The Handwriting on the Wall. By Edwin Atherstone. 3 vols. Bentley.

A WORK of fiction, founded upon one of the most striking passages of the Hebrew Scriptures, is undoubtedly an enterprise of no little magnitude, when undertaken with a due sense of what is required from an author who ventures on such a theme. Not unfrequently has the attempt been made by persons whose imaginations have been stirred by strains of inspired prophecy, but who were otherwise totally unqualified for the task. These productions have sunk one by one into oblivion. The present author, however, as appears from the preface, is fully alive to the risks and perils that attend so ambitious a flight. We find that Mr. Atherstone is the author of several poems in the epic style, upon subjects of equal mystery and grandeur with the fall of Babylon, such as 'The Fall of Nineveh,' a composition which has been praised as worthy of a place beside the 'Iliad' and 'Paradise Lost,' but the fame of which, if such be the case, has not been equal to its merits. 'The Last Days of Herculaneum,' 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' and 'The Sea Kings in Norway,' are others of the author's poems, the titles of which are familiar enough to us, but not so much in connexion with the name of Edwin Atherstone, as of former writers whom it is needless to mention. In this instance Mr. Atherstone has preferred prose to poetry. The fifth chapter of the Book of Daniel, as the title suggests, is the basis of his composition. The necessary introduction of the name of Cyrus, however, required the author to have recourse to profane history. With Cyrus was naturally connected the name of Croesus; the site of Babylon gave room for a repetition of the tale of descriptive splendour handed down by Herodotus and Diodorus; and the presence of the captive Jews in the city brought into the story the well-known element of a persecuted but wealthy race stubbornly adhering to the faith of their fathers. Belshazzar is introduced as a monster of depravity and cruelty, and this picture is doubtless justified by the Scripture narrative, although the reader will not fail to remember that nothing is positively stated in the Book of Daniel of any inhuman act perpetrated by the king of Babylon. He may have been a mere sensualist, as is recorded of Sardanapalus; guilty, indeed, of impiety and voluptuousness, but not of persecution or blood-thirstiness. However, the writer's view of his character is unquestionably in accordance with our notions of Eastern tyranny. The grand difficulty felt has doubtless been the character of Cyrus. In the Book of Isaiah, Cyrus is spoken of as the appointed agent for the restoration of Israel, although the God of Israel was unknown to him. Afterwards, in the opening passages of the Book of Ezra, he is represented as proclaiming that the Lord God of Israel had charged him (Cyrus) to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem. It was necessary, then, for the author to represent Cyrus, at the siege of Babylon, as tolerating, though not yet in communion with, the Jewish Church. Treated from this point of view, the

fall of Babylon had to be considered as a Divine judgment on account of the Jewish captivity and the wickedness of the inhabitants. But a further difficulty arises. There is another account of Cyrus. The author of the Cyropædia represents him as a model of philosophy and virtue; the maxims of Socrates are put into his mouth, and Cyrus in the hands of Xenophon is a picture of Academic temperance, justice, and clemency. To meet this view it was necessary to make Belshazzar a tyrant and a murderer, in order to render the capture of Babylon a just proceeding, according to the notions of a Greek philosopher. Amidst all this, the third conception of Cyrus's character, induced by the study of Herodotus himself, namely, that he was a fierce Eastern marauder, much of the stamp of Timour or of Aurungzebe, is almost entirely kept out of view.

Difficult as the task has been of weaving into one consistent texture these varied threads of inspiration, philosophy, and remote history, the author has managed it not without ingenuity. The character which is meant to give consistency to these elements is that of a young Jewish hero, Michael, who is indued with the strength of Samson, and with gifts of soul amounting to prophetic powers. He is Cyrus's friend, having aided him in defeating Croesus at Thymbra, and the enemy of Belshazzar on more than one ground, thus forming a link between the persecuted Jewish race and their philosophical deliverer. That there should be beautiful Jewish maidens among these scenes, an inspired Miriam, a dark passionate Naomi, and a timid shuddering Ruth, is no more than every reader expects. So we are quite prepared to find that the exquisite Naomi, Michael's betrothed, falls into the power of the wicked king, and is rescued only at the last extremity. It does indeed a little stagger us to find Nitocris, the mother of Belshazzar, acting the part of a sympathising but powerless protector of the damsels, and giving in her adhesion, after due delay, to the principles of the Jewish faith. Nitocris, one of the two great sole queens regnant of Babylon, who reared vast works, curbed mighty rivers, built herself a tomb that lasted to the days of Darius, second only to Semiramis herself—sinking to the character of a Greek chorus, helpless, timid, and neglected, jars sadly with all tradition.

But whilst characters are unavoidably inverted, imperfectly mingled, and strangely associated in scenes of which the recorded outlines are so vague and fabulous, there comes in the additional element of supernatural power. The author has not scrupled to describe Divine interpositions, revelations, visions, and miracles, and to place them by the side of the descriptions of the "handwriting on the wall," as recorded in the Bible itself. He apologizes for this in the Preface; or rather, under the appearance of apology, he states in simple terms what he has done. Now here every critical reader will form an opinion whether this treatment be judicious or not; and speaking for ourselves, we are bound to say, we think a writer who desires a lasting reputation would have done well to avoid so great an anomaly. We are aware of the examples that might be cited in the author's defence; but here the point of difference is, that he has, we think, unwisely and irreverently, raised the productions of his own fancy to precisely the same level as the narrative of Scripture. The purely imaginary destruction of the gilded image of Baal, for

instance, on the top of the tower, is described as just as much true, and no more, as the "writing on the wall," which was interpreted by Daniel.

As to style, the attempt has been to preserve the tone of the Jewish writers, in metaphor and turn of thought; and as to language, to imitate that of the translators of the Authorized Version. Considering the difficulty of this, the result is creditable to the author's powers; but the attempt does not seem to be one likely to be often repeated. Modern imitations cannot convey the flavour of genuine antiquity. True taste turns from the new to the old, admires the skill of the copy, but hastens back only with keener zest to the original production.

There are some points, historical and descriptive, amidst the shadowy and mysterious materials our author deals with, in which he might have been far more precise. His worst blunder is at p. 66, of vol. i., where he speaks of Cyrus as the son of Cambyses, *King of Persia*. Cyrus was the father of Cambyses, king of Persia, and was the son of Cambyses, a Persian of good family, but not elevated rank. There are great inconsistencies also in the description of Croesus. He is made to welcome Michael, his great enemy at Thymbra, with all the delight of an old friend. He talks of Baal and Mylitta as the deities of his own country; the author forgetting that Croesus was no Babylonian, but a Lydian, and therefore almost wholly Greek in religion. Then much is made of the statue of Belus at the top of the great tower. Herodotus says there was a temple on the top of the eighth tower, and in it a bed and a table, but no statue. Diodorus puts three statues at "the top of the ascent," and these were of beaten gold. Our author places one gilded statue on the top of the highest tower. This is pure fiction. Cyaxares is mentioned as a son of Astyages, but he is unknown to history, except through Xenophon; Nerglissor, an elder brother of Labynetos or Belshazzar, was exhumed, as we fancy, like some curious fossil, by Dr. Prideaux out of Berosus; the character of Cyrus, as we have said, is borrowed from the Socratic romance of the Cyropædia; and throughout, the author would have done well to have thrown his other authors overboard, and to have stuck more closely to his Herodotus. Even where he has followed the historian, as in the description of the dress of the Babylonians, vol. i. p. 168, he omits the small mantle or plaid-like shawl spoken of by Herodotus, and interpolates a sash of white silk.

On the other hand, it must be confessed that the descriptions in this book, in many cases, are adequate to the scenes of unlimited grandeur, power, and splendour which are introduced. A copious flow and a sustained march of imposing language is at the author's command, and is employed, sometimes, indeed, at too great length, but often with much effect. Mr. Atherstone is, in fact, in words very much what John Martin the painter was in design, vast, abundant, and approaching the sublime, but defective in detail, and in the verisimilitudes of nature. Everything is stilted and impossible, from the Herculean resolution of Michael, who will not condescend to rest when he is weary, or drink when he is thirsty, to the virtue of Cyrus, who will permit no slaughter and no plunder at the sack of Babylon. Only one man, Phraortes, is described by the author as having been killed on that memorable occasion; Belshazzar himself even is not slain, as the Bible tells us he was,

but puts
On the
Wall
powerful
history
a perma

Chants
Recu
nales
Notes
dant
PROPL
like ot
classics
Englis
with s
various
yet, r
fashion
ballad
marqu
duction
various
for th
Take,
Franc
sion v
one s
from
and v
of th
mur
sway

A
beg

to
the

ma
hi
by
po
in
th
fa
A
F
w
r
h
a
I
c
L
I

but puts himself to death in a fit of madness. On the whole, 'The Handwriting on the Wall' is a curiosity in its way, not without powerful scenes, but so incongruous with all history and nature, as to be unworthy to take a permanent place in the literature of fiction.

Chants Populaires des Flamands de France Recueillis et Publiés avec les Mélodies Originales, une Traduction Française et des Notes. Par E. de Coussemaeker, Correspondant de l'Institut, &c. Gand : Gyselynck.

PEOPLE are beginning to discover that France, like other countries, possesses, besides her classical *poésie d'art*, which we suspect few Englishmen ever bring themselves to read with sincere pleasure, a popular poetry in various languages and dialects, which has, as yet, resisted the destructive influences of fashion and centralization. The Breton ballads, for instance, published by Villemarque, rank in all respects with the best productions of this kind, and the songs in the various Romance *patois* are often admirable for their *naïveté* and graceful tenderness. Take, for example, the little *chanson* from Franche Comté, which Marnier, whose version we quote, heard a peasant girl singing one starry evening, as she drew homewards from her day's work in the hayfield, her clear and vibrant voice accompanied by the sound of the rushing Doubs, "and the vague murmur of the fir trees as their branches bent and swayed in the breeze:"—

"Dans l'enclos de mon père—vole, mon cœur, vole—
Il y a un pommier doux,
Tout doux.

"Trois belles princesses—vole, mon cœur, vole—
Sont couchées dessous,
Tout doux.

"Las! dit la première—vole, mon cœur, vole—
Je crois qu'il fait jour,
Tout doux.

"Las! dit la seconde—vole, mon cœur, vole—
J'entends le tambour,
Tout doux.

"Las! dit la troisième—vole, mon cœur, vole—
C'est mon ami doux,
Tout doux.

"S'il gagne bataille—vole, mon cœur, vole—
Il aura mes amours,
Tout doux.

"Qu'il perde ou qu'il gagne,
Il les aura toujours.—(Chants du Nord, Pref. xx.)"

And we all know—or ought to know—the charming little folk-lay in the *Misanthrope*, beginning—

"Si le roi m'avait donné Paris sa grand'ville,"

together with Molière's judicious reflections thereon.

Some five or six years ago Louis Napoleon made a most legitimate attempt to ingratiate himself with the lower orders of his subjects, by decreeing the compilation of all the popular and traditional poetry of France, including the songs and ballads preserved in the idioms of the different provinces. How far this undertaking has been carried out we are unable to say; but if properly executed, Firmenich's 'Germaniens Volkerstimmen' will be the only work of the kind worthy to rank with it—containing, as it will, the Celtic ballads of Brittany, the songs of Juraçon, some of which may be found in Mazure's 'History of Béarn,' the productions of the Basque *coblacari*, and the villanelles of Gascony, of which Montaigne discourses so pleasantly in his quaint old French:—"La poésie populere et purement naturelle a des naïvetés et grâces par où elle se compare à la principale beauté de la poésie parfaite selon l'art: comme il se voit es villanelles de

Gasconie, et aus chansons qu'on nous raporte des nations qui n'ont connoissance d'aucune science ny mesmes d'écriture. La poésie mediocre qui s'arrete entre deus est desaignée sans honneur et sans pris,"—a passage which seems to show that Montaigne was the second great man in France (Charlemagne, according to Eginhard, was the first) who recognised the value of popular poetry. Certainly the ballads and songs of French Flanders will not form the least interesting portion of the imperial collection. Considering the small number of the French-Flemings—the *arrondissements* of Dunkerque and Hazebrouck containing hardly 210,000 souls—M. de Coussemaeker has been surprisingly successful in procuring material for so large a volume, which comprises nearly thirty Christmas carols and canticles, eight chants relating to certain feast days and religious ceremonies, seven "moral and edifying" songs ('zedelyke enstichtelyke Liederen'), about twenty ballads and legends—the most valuable part of his collection—sea-songs, satiric songs (*hekelliedjes*), songs about Saint Anna, patroness of the local lace-makers and milliners, and a host of the songs of dancers, drinkers, lovers, and children. Each of these productions has its melody, always simple and appropriate, sometimes fresh and beautiful.

The first thing that strikes one on taking up a collection of the popular poetry of any Teutonic tribe or nation, is the limited number of subjects, and singular sameness of treatment observable in every such collection. The balladists of Scotland, Denmark, Germany, and Flanders, seem all to have started with a common stock of *motieven*, to have dealt with these in a similar spirit, and embodied them often in identical metrical forms. The case is different with the Latin and Celtic nations, and, to some extent, with the Slavonians also. The popular poetry of Italy, for instance, judging from the collections of Tommaseo and Kopisch, has but little resemblance to that of Spain, France, or Wallachia. So in the case of the Celtic races; nothing, so far as we know, is to be found in Wales or Ireland analogous to the Breton ballads; and the Irish hymns and songs, the wild Welsh poems attributed to Aneurin, Taliesin, and Llywarch the Old, seem to stand alone in Celtic literature. We cannot now stop to discuss the cause of this distinction, which has been brought forcibly to our mind by some of M. de Coussemaeker's ballads. Take, for instance, the following pathetic fragment, which we render literally from the original Flemish:—

"TJANNE,

"Ah, Jennie, said he, Jennie,
Why don't you sing?
'And what should I go to sing?
In three days I shall be dead.'

"Jennie was scarcely in the earth [when]
John married another wife;
And she gave the children blows,
And she said, 'Why don't ye seek [your bread]?'"

"Next morning, at nine o'clock,
They saw the three little children go
To the grave of their mother,
And remain there standing still.

"They besought and they prayed;
They fell on their knees.
At the prayer that they made there
The grave sprang open in three.

"She took the midmost child,
And she laid it on her lap;
And she took her youngest child,
And she laid it on her bare breast.

"And she also gave it suck,
Like all the chaste mothers;
'Ah, children,' she said, 'children,
What is your father doing at home?'"

"Ah, mother," said they, 'mother,
My hunger is very great;
Stand up and come with us;
We will beg our bread together.'

"Ah, children," she said, 'children,
Indeed I cannot stand up:
And my corpse is lying below the earth,
And it is my ghost that is standing here.'"

Compare this with the Danish ballad, 'Svend Dyring eller Den Dødes Igenkomst,' the following version of which is taken, with considerable alterations, from 'Fraser's Magazine' for June, 1852:—

"SWAYNE DYRING, OR THE DEAD MOTHER'S RETURN.

"Swayne Dyring he rode away, away,
(And even I was young)
And then he won so bonny a may,
(Fair words delight a many hearts.)
They lived together six years and more,
And children seven to Swayne she bore.
So then came death upon the land;
She died, the loveable lilywand.

"Then Swayne he rode away, away;
Again he won a second may.
He plighted his troth and home he fared;
But she was cruel, and harsh, and hard.

"They drove before his castle-door:
There stood the children weeping sore,
In sorrow stood the children small.
Away with her foot she spurned them all.
Nor bread nor ale she gave them there:
'Both hate and hunger shall ye bear.'

"She took away their bedclothes blue:
'Bare straw,' she said, 'is enough for you.'
She took away their great wax-lights:
'Now lie in darkness all the nights.'

"One night the children wept aloud:
Their mother heard them in her shroud.
She heard them in her grave so low:
'Surely I must to my little ones go.'
She stood before our Lord in light:
'And may I go to my babes to-night?'
Full long she prayed, and so
At last he let her go.
'The cock will crow at dawn of day:
No longer shalt thou bide away.'

"She lifted up her weary bones:
She rent the walls and the marble stones,
As through the town she took her way
The dogs aloud began to bay.

"When she came to the gate of the castle fair,
Her eldest daughter was standing there.
'My daughter, why are you standing here?
And how are your little sisters, dear?'
'My mother you could never be,
For she was fresh and fair to see.
My mother was white, and her cheeks were red,
But you are pale, and like the dead.'
'Oh, how should I be fresh and fair?
I long have lain in the kirkyard there;
And how should I be white and red?
I long have dwelt among the dead.'

"She came into the castle hall:
There stood her children, weeping all.
One's hair she braided and one she brushed:
The third she raised, the fourth she hushed.
The fifth unto her bosom she pressed,
As though she'd give the babe the breast.

"She said to her eldest daughter: 'Dear,
Tell Swayne Dyring to come to me here.'
And when he came within the room,
She spake to him in wrath and gloom.
'I left behind me bread and ale:
My babes with hunger-pangs are pale.
I left behind me bedclothes fair:
My children lie on straw so bare.
I left behind me great wax-lights:
They lie in darkness all the nights.
But if again they cry to me,
A heavy woe shall fall on thee.
Now crows the cock so red:
To earth go all the dead.
Now crows the coal-swart cock:
And heaven's gates unlock.
Now crows the cock so gray:
I can no longer stay.'

"Whenever they heard the bandogs wail,
They brought the children bread and ale:
Whenever they heard the bandogs cry,
They feared the ghost was passing by:
Whenever they heard the bandogs bay,
They dreaded the ghost outside away."

If the Danish version has the advantage in completeness, assuredly the Flemish ballad does not yield to it in pathos and simplicity. This last quality, indeed, is the leading characteristic of the pieces in M. de Coussemaeker's collection. Preeminent in this respect is 'Halewyn,' p. 142, which has already been published by Willems ('Oude

Vlaemsche Liederen,' p. 116), and may be compared with three German lieder in Uhland's 'Alte Hoch- und nieder-deutsche Volkslieder,' i. 153; 'Den Hertog van Brunswyk,' p. 152, is also remarkable for its evident antiquity, its metre, which is almost identical with that of the 'Nibelungen Lied,' and the singular melody to which it is chanted. The delicious mediæval legend of the 'Sultan's Little Daughter,' which may be found in 'Des Knaben Wunderhorn,' i. 15, as well as in the Danish and Swedish collections, is also given by M. de Coussemaker; and we are strongly inclined to agree with him in thinking the German and Swedish versions nothing but translations, or imitations, of the Flemish text. But these, like others deserving of honourable mention, are all too long to be quoted entire; and good ballads, like all works of true, though unconscious, art, cannot possibly be judged of by samples. We shall conclude by giving a literal translation of a song, which M. de Coussemaker justly thinks *remarquable par sa naïveté et douceur*; not, however, without previously congratulating him on the way he has done his work hitherto, and expressing a hope for the speedy publication of his further collection of the historic songs of French Flanders, and of the lays composed by the Liedzangers who frequent the fairs and markets of that country. The song we shall conclude with is called 'De Minnebode,' or 'The Love-Messenger':—

"There was a snow-white birdie
All on a branch of white-thorn.
(*Din, don, deyne, all on a branch, &c., din, don, don.*)
"Won't you be my messenger?"—
"I am too little a birdie."
"Well, if you are little, you are clever—
Do you know the way?"—"I know it well."
"She took the letter in her bill,
And flew away with it over the prison-wall.
"She flew away to my sweet-love's door:—
"And sleep you, or wake you, or are you dead?"
"I sleep not, I wake not:
I have been married for half a year."
"You have been married for half a year—
It seemed to me full a thousand years."

An Account of Church Bells; with some notices of Wiltshire Bells and Bell-Founders. Containing a Copious List of Founders, a Comparative Scale of Tenor Bells, and Inscriptions from nearly five hundred Parishes in various parts of the Kingdom. By Rev. William C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A. J. H. and J. Parker.

WHAT IS CAMPANOLOGY? Campanology is a word which would freeze the blood of Messrs. Shilleto and Donaldson, and all those "first-class" prudes who were so shocked at the illegitimacy of poor *telegram*. Coleridge says of Greek, that it is "a language, above all others, blest in the happy marriage of sweet words." Campanology, however, is not the offspring of one of these happy alliances. It is unmistakably of left-handed origin. We shall let it pass, however, after placing a bar sinister over its escutcheon, as it seems to have quietly resided amongst us since 1677, when it was affixed to the title-page of a work on the 'Art of Ringing,' by the illustrious Mr. Fabian Stedman, of Cambridge, the inventor of a complex method of ringing known by the name of "Stedman's principle." But let it be understood, in passing campanology we do not give our assent to every similar cotapound of daily growth. Our contemporary 'The Gardeners' Chronicle,' periodically disturbs us with the announcement

of the meetings of the "Pomological Society." Pomology, we are informed, is the science of apple-growing, and pomologists are gentlemen who devote themselves to the cultivation of that fruit. We can only say that, if their grafting be conducted upon the same principle as their "marriage of words," we shall expect to find very little improvement in Covent Garden.

Well, then, campanology, though perhaps applied originally by Stedman to bell-ringing, may in round terms mean the history and mystery of bells—bell-craft, if we may be permitted to coin a word—and those who are enthusiasts on this subject are styled by Mr. Lukis "campanologists." But why does he write on such a tuncful subject in such a hard, dry style? With all his love for bells, and with all his really scientific knowledge, his book—satisfactory in many points—is sadly dull. Mr. Lukis does not enter into the antiquity and history of bells in general. His design is to speak of church bells exclusively. Consequently we have some excellent observations on belfries, bell-founding and foundries, bell-metal, bell-casting and tuning, bell-hanging, bell-ringing, &c., with a list of many bells in several counties (exceedingly imperfect), and a pretty fair bibliography of bell-books, contributed by that veteran 'campanologist,' the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe. Nor should we forget that there are fourteen plates of bells, showing their action, &c.

Belfries, as we might naturally expect, form the introduction to Mr. Lukis's work. He deplores the dilapidated state into which so many of our church-towers are suffered to fall. This fact is attributed to two causes. (1.) That the bells, for which the original towers were constructed, were not subjected to the same revolutions and tossings as now—

"They were swung to and fro, it is true, but very gently compared with the present wild somersaults of change-ringing, an art of comparatively recent date. Consequently, in constructing the towers, the architects of those days had not to take into their calculation the great vibration of the walls produced by the violent motion of the bells."

A second, and principal, cause is the negligence of churchwardens. We are perfectly willing to admit the substance of this charge. Mr. Lukis gives an amusing instance of the apathy of one worthy of this class. In examining a Wiltshire church (and we may almost say *ex unâ disce omnes*) he was warned by a humane parish clerk of the insecurity of the bell-loft, "for," said he, "the tower be main crazy." The churchwarden, however, observed:—

"Sir, I have known the tower these forty years, and he never was better than he is now. He's quite safe. I'll tell 'ee what, sir, one day the Bishop come, and he said, 'Measter Churchwarden, you've a very pretty church, and he's in very good order.' Another day, another gentleman come, I think they call 'un a Rural Dean, and he said, 'Measter Churchwarden, you've a pretty church, and he's sadly out of repair.'"

We have no doubt the episcopal opinion, for sundry reasons, had most weight. We must refer the reader to the sections on Bell-metal, Founders, Bell-hanging, &c., simply observing that on the last subject Mr. Lukis is inclined to prefer Mr. W. L. Baker's method to that of Mr. Denison in connexion with the great Westminster bells.

The paucity of bells of a date prior to 1500 is easily accounted for by the spoliation of churches in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Weever tells us that in St. Paul's Churchyard there was a bell-tower with four bells, the greatest in London. They were called 'Jesus Bells,' and belonged to Jesus Chapel. The same had a great spire of timber, covered with lead, with the image of St. Paul on the top, which was pulled down by Sir Miles Partridge, Knt. He won it at a cast of dice from King Henry VIIIth, and then caused the bells to be broken as they hung, and the rest pulled down."

We are happy to find that Sir Miles was hanged on Tower Hill in the following reign. Mr. Lukis gives a list of all fifteenth century bells in Wiltshire; and a very fair catalogue of several of the principal tenors in the kingdom, with their weights and dimensions.

More than half of the volume, however, is devoted to a collection of bell inscriptions, or, as Mr. Lukis is pleased to style them, "epigraphs." This is the most unsatisfactory portion of the work. Why did not Mr. Lukis confine his list to the counties immediately contiguous to Wiltshire? Or why did he not enumerate simply all peals of bells prior to—say 1750? As it is, besides the exceeding incompleteness of the list (we could have supplied a more copious one for the counties of Berks and Bucks), we have, as bell-inscriptions, "Thomas Mears, fecit, 1850," &c., which surely can be but of little interest. We should have liked a chronological arrangement better. The book, however, is worth the attention of all lovers of "campanology;" and we have to thank Mr. Lukis for much information on the more practical part of bell-hanging and bell-founding. We heartily commend to the notice of the reader the suggestion (p. 34) that "a bell is not an inappropriate memorial to a departed friend."

Catalogue of the Library of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. Printed for the Institution.

In publishing a catalogue of their library, the directors of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh have acted very wisely. Few things exhibit in a more satisfactory manner the peculiar character of a public institution than such a work; and when, as in this case, the library has grown up with the gradual progress of the institution itself, it is an indication of its prosperity more conclusive, perhaps, than those self-laudatory addresses which are annually delivered in such societies. The simple facts that in 1848 there were only eighteen hundred volumes in a library which now holds over ten thousand, and that since 1848 the number of annual issues has risen from nine thousand to sixty thousand, are unequivocal proofs of success. But it is not merely to the success of this institution—that is a circumstance which can hardly be expected to have more than a local interest—we wish to call attention. At the present moment there are many similar societies in Great Britain and Ireland equally successful, and equally deserving of success. As a general rule, the main feature in these societies is the reading-room and its collection of books; and we believe that any one who is practically acquainted with the working of the class of institutions to which we refer, will agree with us when we add that, in nine cases out of ten, one of the most striking wants in connexion with the library is a well arranged catalogue. This is a want which nothing can supply. We could name certain institutions which are associated with the Society of Arts, and which are regarded as amongst the most

active of their class in the country, in which whole departments of the library are rendered absolutely useless, as far as the members generally are concerned, by the absence of a good catalogue. Now the catalogue published by the directors of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh is not only a good one, but it is a perfect model of what such a work should be. The general arrangement is simply an alphabetical list of authors and subjects, with a double sub-division; under each author coming an alphabetical list of his works, and under each subject an alphabetical list of authors. After the name of each author is placed the date of his birth and of his death, and, in general, one or two other short biographical facts. In the list of histories, and of voyages and travels, dates are also given, showing the period embraced in each case. Where the works of an author are published in a long series of volumes, or where there are large volumes containing valuable miscellaneous information, the contents of each volume are exhibited. Under such a subject as 'Trials' will be found not only the isolated publications, but a detailed list of cases compiled from the various collected reports.

The utility of such a catalogue to the members of the Society can hardly be overrated. At the same time it should not be forgotten that it was compiled for a certain object, and that the biographical notes and other peculiarities which distinguish it, however useful they may be in the list of the books of a popular institution, would be ill-suited under other circumstances. In the library of one of our universities such a catalogue would be cumbersome and unnecessary.

To prepare such a catalogue for a national library, like that of the British Museum, would be almost impossible; and even if it were possible, a large portion of it would be useless. The chief merit to which the compilers of this catalogue may lay claim is that they have published a work which exactly fulfils the object they had in view. It is to be hoped that their example will not be lost on the librarians and directors of similar societies.

In one respect the catalogue is a literary curiosity. It contains none but English books. This is explained by the fact that the directors of the institution aspire to make the library, to use words of its president, Lord Macaulay, "a complete and truly rich collection of English literature, in which it will be impossible to seek in vain for any English book which is valuable either by reason of its subject, of its style, or of the light it may throw upon our civil, ecclesiastical, intellectual, or social history; a collection, in fact, of everything in the English language which can afford either useful instruction or harmless amusement." No doubt the collection is at present very incomplete, particularly as regards the earlier periods of English literature; but, on the whole, its progress has been as rapid as could possibly be expected from the financial position of such a society.

Of late years the trustees of the British Museum have turned their attention to this department of our national library, and we believe that under Mr. Panizzi's superintendence many judicious purchases have been made. Nevertheless, a complete collection of English literature is not yet to be found even in the British Museum Library. The importance of such a collection in a literary point of view, as well as its national and historical interest, cannot be too strongly insisted upon;

and we hope that, before long, as far as the British Museum Library is concerned, there will be nothing to complain of on this score. In the meantime, we are not sorry to see, even at the other side of the Tweed, a society which appears to be so vigorously conducted as the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, devoting its library funds exclusively to English literature. We fear it will be many years before the collection will be as perfect as Lord Macaulay would have it. But, in any case, it is a praiseworthy undertaking, and we wish it all the success it so eminently deserves.

Oriental and Western Siberia. A Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By Thomas Witlam Atkinson. Hurst and Blackett.

[Second Notice.]

WE left Mr. Witlam Atkinson writing a note, with his legs hanging over the summit of the Katchkanar. Having sealed his epistle, he descended from his elevated position, and retraced his steps to Ekaterineberg, and from thence made an excursion southward along the Oural range. We are accustomed to consider these distant regions as beyond the pale of civilization. This is a mistake. Wherever there are mines and manufactories there is wealth; and in the metalliferous mountains of Siberia are therefore to be seen splendid mansions filled with works of art, surrounded by gardens, and hot-houses, and orangeries, and pleasure grounds. In the valley of the Issitz, our traveller visited the house of a Mr. Salemskoï, where he found all the luxuries of an English nobleman's country residence, and amongst the rest a stud of thorough-bred English horses. Threading the gorges of the Alexander-Sopka, and the valleys of Ai, he came upon Zlatoust, the Birmingham and Sheffield of the Oural. The works were under the direction of Colonel Anosoff. This gentleman had turned his attention chiefly to the manufacture of arms; and the damascened swords, daggers, cuirasses, helmets, &c., made under his direction, are said to be of great beauty and excellence. Here is a museum formed by the Emperor Alexander the First, filled with all kinds of ancient and modern arms, offensive and defensive. Gold, garnets, and other precious minerals are found in abundance. In these mountains and valleys the civilization of St. Petersburg and the savage life of Tartary seem brought into close contact. Balls and bear-hunting form the amusements of the men and even of the women, for our traveller here made the acquaintance of a damsel named Anna Petrovna, who had killed no fewer than sixteen bears to her own gun. The following anecdote gives a favourable idea of Bruin's amiability. We hope it is true:—

"Near the scene of this heroine's adventure, two children, one four and the other six years old, rambled away from their friends, who were hay-making. They had gone from one thicket to another gathering fruit, laughing and enjoying the fun. At last they came near a bear lying on the grass, and, without the slightest apprehension, went up to him. He looked at them steadily, without moving; at length they began playing with him, and mounted upon his back, which he submitted to with perfect good humour. In short, both seemed inclined to be pleased with each other; indeed the children were delighted with their new

play-fellow. The parents missing the truants, became alarmed, and followed on their track. They were not long in searching out the spot, when, to their dismay, they beheld one child sitting on the bear's back, and the other feeding him with fruit! They called quickly, when the youngsters ran to their friends, and Bruin, apparently not liking the interruption, went away into the forest."

In 1824 the Emperor Alexander the First visited this region, and worked for an hour in one of the gold mines with his own imperial hands. The sand which his Majesty threw up was washed, and a few grains of gold were extracted from it; but a workman who continued the excavation which the Emperor began, found a lump of gold weighing twenty-four pounds only two feet below where his Majesty had left off. This, no doubt, showed the Emperor's sagacity in choosing a good place, and the gold dust, the shovel, and pickaxe are preserved as a monument to commemorate the event. It is strange that some skilful courtier among the miners did not manage that the Emperor himself should find the lump of gold.

Among the hospitable friends whose acquaintance Mr. Atkinson made in these regions was a very stout Inspector, of luxurious habits, who always made his rounds in a travelling carriage, furnished with a bed and repositories for provisions and wine, which were of the best. On a very hot day in July this gentleman was making his accustomed journey of inspection; and finding the night warm, undressed, and lay in his shirt. At one of the post-houses his servants went in to enjoy the good liquor of the place, when the horses, frightened by his snoring, set off at full gallop. The Inspector was awakened by the furious jolting of the carriage, and finding that it was ascending a hill, the declivity of which he knew to be frightfully steep, he jumped out, and sat down in his scanty attire by the roadside:—

"He had not sat long in this plight, when he saw a peasant woman on horseback coming towards him. She had approached very near, when suddenly getting sight of the singular apparition on the fallen tree, she pulled up her horse, and looked aghast. He addressed her in a very tender tone, saying, 'Matushka moi pady suda.' (Come here, my mother.) She mustered courage to ask what he wanted. 'Yonr petticoat,' was the reply. 'I have but one; take it, and spare me!' she murmured almost inaudibly, dismounting and handing him the garment. He lost no time in putting it on, and then marched along the road. Shortly afterwards his servant and the driver came up at full gallop, and were much relieved when they beheld him safe, but could scarcely maintain their gravity at sight of his extraordinary costume. The horses continued their furious pace to the station, whence two men were instantly sent back with the carriage, and in about an hour my friend was enabled to resume his proper habiliments."

Before leaving the Oural mountains we shall extract the following pleasing account of the social life of the government officers and their families:—

"After descending the river a few versts lower, we found the carriage waiting, and drove back to the Zavod, much pleased with what I had seen. In the evening all the officers and their families assembled at the house of the Director: this occurs every Sunday, and on many other holidays during the year. They drink tea, play cards, eat bonbons, dried fruit, and towards eleven o'clock sit down to a good supper. Thus they spend their time very agreeably, to them, for a few hours, when they return to their homes perfectly satisfied and happy. These little friendly re-unions pleasantly while away the time, and often include men of great intelligence. Every one felt great interest in

my progress through the regions I was about to enter. This is the last mining Zavod before reaching the mining region of the Altai, a journey of 2000 versts: to me quitting it was like leaving a friendly shore, and plunging into an unknown sea."

Perhaps this mode of spending a Sunday evening would not suit our English idea that it is *de rigueur* to make the day of rest *diablement triste*, as Mr. Albert Smith's Frenchman says; but there are limits to endurance, and perhaps an English Sunday is more than human nature could bear in Siberia.

Our traveller now struck boldly across the great continent, and taking a south-easterly direction, visited the Altai range of mountains. The road lay among the convict colonies, which are described as wearing the appearance of wretchedness and squalor. At Kiansk a knavish Jew, who contracted to supply horses for the post office, endeavoured to delay Mr. Atkinson by pretending he had none; but he had "a friend" who would supply them at double the ordinary price. Mr. Atkinson immediately applied to the police-master:—

"In a few minutes I observed two mounted Cossacks ride out of the gate, and in a very short time return bringing the culprit with them. The police-master ordered him to give me horses immediately—the fellow swore '*Ye Bhoga!*' (by God) he had none, and unless I would pay double, his friend would not give them. No further argument with him was attempted—the police-master gave orders to the Cossacks; the Jew was hustled into an adjoining room, and two other Cossacks having joined them, he was laid on the floor, and stripped of his clothing from the back downwards. The birch was just going to be applied, when he bellowed out that he would give the horses; the police-master then declared that he should have twenty-five blows for causing the delay, but I begged that he should be set free, when orders were given to release him; at this moment, however, the Cossack raised his birch, and it fell on the target beneath, the men let go their hold, and the old sinner sprang to his feet with a frightful howl."

After dangers innumerable, not only from cheating postmasters, but from bad roads, murraines, and robbers, our traveller reached Barnaul, the chief town of the Altai range. Here, again, he found himself in the midst of European civilization. Everywhere he was received with the utmost hospitality and attention by the government officials, who provided him with guides and letters to the directors of the mines. Among these wild mountains he came upon the picturesque village of Poperetchnaia, which would be the realization of the 'Happy Valley,' were it not for mines and the conscription:—

"This place stands in a lovely valley, apparently closed on all sides with high mountains; and when standing near, there appears to be no outlet for the water which is running rapidly past. While I was sketching a view of the village looking to the westward, the sun descended below the mountains, spreading a glorious light upon this quiet little spot, occupied by only eighteen families, who live here undisturbed by events that shake empires to their centre. Each family have their horses and cows; there is pasture around the village sufficient for large herds—while in some of the valleys they can make abundance of hay for their winter fodder. They have also free access to the stages on the mountains and the deer on the hills, and find a great variety of fish in the rivers. Every peasant possesses numerous hives of bees, which produce great quantities of delicious honey; wild fruit is also very plentiful. Fashion and finery have not yet intruded into this quiet valley; and every one is contented. They have all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, which only a man with a good income could procure in Europe. One

thing, however, they do not possess—'Freedom.' Even in this far-distant spot, their number and age are known. The sons are ordered to the mines, perhaps a thousand versts away, where they must work and toil for less than threepence a-day—probably without seeing home or parents for years; their lot may even be much worse—they may be made soldiers, and then it is almost certain they will never see either their friends or this peaceful spot again."

The fertile valleys among these mountains are the favourite resort of all kinds of wild animals, and are the great hunting grounds of the Tartars. Deer of several kinds, boars, squirrels, and water-fowl are found in vast abundance, and in ascending the Cholsoun mountain, the horses trampled upon beds of *Aquilegia*, *Cypripedium guttatum*, and deep red *primulae*. The sides of the mountains were in places clothed with gigantic cedars, which afforded welcome shelter from the night winds. With their thick branches for a canopy, the ground for his couch, his cloak wrapped round him, and a blazing fire at his feet, our hardy adventurer considered himself well lodged for the night.

He was now approaching the river Irtisch, which here forms the boundary between the Russian empire and Chinese Tartary, and he determined to descend the river. The navigation was performed in canoes, and then our traveller beheld some of the finest scenery in the world, sometimes passing between rocks of jasper, sometimes landing and climbing the mountains, or threading his way through the intricate gorges of the Altai. At length he crossed the Irtisch into Tartary, though the Russian colonel commanding the district told him that the season was too far advanced. With an escort of four or five Cossacks, however, he determined to penetrate the country of the wild hordes of the Kirghis, and to cross their inhospitable steppes. The first *aoul*, or encampment, of any importance which he visited, was that of a chief named Mahomed, who gave him his hand to dismount, this being the usual token of welcome. Tea and *koumiss*, an intoxicating liquor made of mare's milk, are their common beverage, a sheep boiled in a cauldron, with the entrails uncleaned, their chief food. Sometimes lumps of masticated grass may be seen floating on the broth, which the Kirghis, notwithstanding, drink with much relish. The following description reminds one of the times of the patriarchs:—

"All were out with the dawn, and then commenced a scene in pastoral life highly interesting to me. I had left the *yourt* and looked around in every direction, but beheld only a mass of living animals. The whole of the herds are brought to the *aoul* at night, where they are most carefully guarded by watchmen and dogs placed in every direction, rendering it almost impossible to enter any *aoul* without detection. In my childhood I lived in localities where there were many horses and cattle, and used to think a flock of five or six hundred sheep a large one; but was now astonished by the numbers before and around me. The noise at first was almost intolerable—there was the sharp cry of the camels, the neighing of the horses, the bellowing of the bulls, the bleating of the sheep and goats, the barking of the dogs, and the shouting of the men,—a very Babel. I counted one hundred and six camels, including their young; there were more than two thousand horses, one thousand oxen and cows, and six thousand sheep and goats. Even these, large as the number may appear, were far short of the total number of animals belonging to the patriarch chief; he had two other *aouls*, at each of which there were one thousand horses and other cattle. Women were busy milking the cows, and the men were preparing to drive

these vast herds to their pastures. The horses and camels are driven to the greatest distance—as much as ten and fifteen versts—the oxen come next, and the sheep remain nearest the *aoul*, but these ramble five or six versts away. It was, indeed, a wonderful sight when they were marched off in different directions, spreading themselves out in living streams, as they moved slowly along the steppes."

In the course of this expedition our traveller fell ill, but was restored by the usual remedy, a Russian bath. First he was boiled, then gently flagellated with a birch rod, till he presented the appearance of a raw beef-steak, and finally he was sluiced with icy-cold water. A mild remedy this for an attack of influenza! The encampment of Mahomed, his host, was one night attacked by robbers, on whom he assisted in firing a volley. They got clear off, however, with some horses, and were heard of no more. The usual defensive weapon of the Kirghis is the battle-axe. Having safely passed through these adventures he returned to Barnaul, where he spent a pleasant winter with his Siberian and Russian friends. Balls and dinner and card parties were pleasantly diversified with sporting expeditions, in which snipe and blackcock fell in abundance to his gun. After three hours and a half shooting in the valley of the Ob, the game bags were emptied, when our traveller was found to have killed twenty-three "double snipes," whatever that means; the director, forty-two; the apothecary, sixty-one; and another man, whom Mr. Atkinson named "Nimrod," seventy-two.

The manner of killing the blackcock seems to us to savour of pot hunting; but in countries where game is so abundant even Englishmen get rid of their scruples on this score. The sportsman sits on a bundle of straw in a sledge, which is driven through the forest till the birds are seen perched on the trees. As soon as the driver comes within rifle-shot he stops. The sportsman shoots the lowest bird with a pea-rifle, which makes little report. The uppermost birds look down to see what has happened to their companion, and are picked off in succession.

The bear is the noblest animal of the chase in this country, and numerous are the anecdotes of hair-breadth escapes from his paws, and of daring attacks upon his haunts, to which Mr. Atkinson treats his readers. These we must pass over, and hurry to the more interesting adventures among the descendants of Zenghis or Tehinghis Khan and his wild followers. Neither can we dwell upon our author's excursion to the goldmines of the Altai in company with the Director, nor describe the Kalmuck mode of spearing salmon, so like that depicted in Guy Mannering, nor the valleys surrounded by walls of jasper and porphyry, and abounding with sardonyx, chalcedony, and agate. But we must quote the following description of the view which greeted our travellers in the country of the Arriga:—

"On a bright sunny morning, after riding up the valley a short distance, we turned to the south, and began to ascend a very steep and high mountain, from which I expected to see the Bielouka. At first we rode over a fine grassy slope covered with flowers; red and yellow *primula*, deep blue *salvia*, yellow and purple *iris*, red and white *dianthus*, dark blue and white *gentiana*, with white and blue *aquilegia* in large patches. We passed through these beds, ascended to the region of moss and lichens, and in little more than two hours were riding over eternal snow, in some places solid and almost ice. Although very warm while in the sun, the moment

we passed into the shade cast over us by one of the higher summits, the wind seemed to cut through us. We pushed on and reached the summit, when I found we were standing on a rocky crest far above all the mountains to the west of the Katounaia—even the highest summits of the Cholsoun were far beneath our feet. A grand scene was spread out before us—the foreground, a ridge of gigantic granite crags, covered in part with mosses of almost every hue, contrasting finely with the snowy summits near us. Ridges and snowy peaks were rising in all directions, appearing like the waves of a stormy ocean suddenly congealed, and receding in beautiful gradations down to the steppes of Chinese Tartary, which, at this distance, looked like a sea of vapour."

Mr. Atkinson's next tour was through the country of the Kalkas, or the ancient Mongolia. It is inhabited by nomadic tribes, whose time is divided between the care of immense herds of horses, sheep, oxen, and camels of their own, and marauding expeditions to steal those of their neighbours. Mr. Atkinson observes, significantly, that those who follow him must make up their minds to use their rifles for other purposes than obtaining a dinner. Besides the marauding Kalkas, the country is infested by escaped Chinese convicts. The traveller is, in fact, liable not only to be robbed, but to be carried off into captivity; and it was only by great skill, presence of mind, and firmness that Mr. Atkinson escaped both these misfortunes. And when, by the display of his skill with the rifle, he had intimidated an *aul* of these scoundrels, they merely considered him as the chief of a more powerful band of robbers than their own, and submitted to superior force. This was the tract over which Genghis Khan marched his hordes of barbarians more than 600 years ago; and most of the chiefs still wear the owl's feather in their caps as a sign that they are his descendants. Happily for Europe, their arms are now turned against each other, nor is there any master mind among them to introduce the refinements of modern warfare, by which they might become a match for our European civilization. Barbarism also, and continual warfare, both so adverse to the true development of man's nature, have thinned their numbers and degraded their minds. Of the religion of this strange people, whose habits much resemble those of the Kirghis, Mr. Atkinson says little; but they appear to be idolaters, for he describes their sacrifices of animals, and gives a drawing of a priest. This official bears about him no symbol of the Christian religion.

Mr. Atkinson's party consisted of three Cossacks, men on whose cheerful obedience, courage, and skill he could thoroughly depend, and seven Kalmucks, to whom he became much attached. Indeed he seems to have had the valuable knack of gaining the affections of the people among whom he lived. One of these Kalmucks, named Tehuch-a-boi, was especially remarkable for his good-nature, cheerfulness, and manly bearing, qualities which made him an agreeable companion. Among the amusements which repaid our traveller's long pilgrimage were snipe-shooting—on one occasion he rivalled Sir Francis Chantrey, by bringing down two birds with one barrel-boar-hunting, and a novel kind of falconry. The falcon was the Bearcoote, a black eagle of great strength and swiftness, which struck down and killed a deer with unerring precision. It was carried on a perch, and as soon as a herd was rousing it was unhooded, upon which it soared to a great height without apparently

noticing its prey, but when it had attained a sufficient altitude, swooped down upon the animal it had selected with the swiftness of an arrow. The attendants rode up, and replaced the hood upon its head. It is a curious fact that Boccaccio, in the Theseide, represents Emetrio, the king of India, as carrying an eagle on his fist. This is generally considered an exaggeration, but the practice of the Mongols shows that it is strictly in character with Oriental custom. In this excursion the Tangnou chain of mountains, bordering on China, were explored, the furthest point to the south which was reached being the Chinese town of Tehin-si. This place bore so bad a character, however, that the Cossacks and Kalmucks could not be prevailed upon to enter it.

The *auls* of several chiefs were visited, among others, those of Sultans Baspasihan, Sabech, and Koubaldos. The last was a notorious robber, and was at enmity with the two first, who were preparing to take vengeance upon him, and were anxious to enlist Mr. Atkinson on their side. It must have required no small amount of discretion on his part to resist the temptation, for Koubaldos had actually endeavoured to waylay and murder him for the sake of his rifles. This plot was defeated only by the greatest skill, caution, and presence of mind on the part of himself and his trusty attendants. For one hundred and twenty-three days our traveller wandered among the Alatau and Mustou mountains, took one hundred and nine sketches, and then returned to Semipolatsinsk, on the Irtsch. His Siberian friends had given him up for lost, and welcomed him with wonder to the habitations of civilized men.

The book closes with the account of the enterprising traveller's journey across Siberia, from its western boundary on the Irtsch, to its Oriental capital, Irkoutsk, on the Lake Baikal. Having navigated the lake for twenty-eight days, visited the craters of extinct volcanoes, and taken many sketches both of men and scenery, our traveller returned to Irkoutsk, where he passed the winter, making "some friends and many acquaintances." He returned to Europe by the post-road. Thus ended an exile of seven years to a portion of the globe which is supposed to offer the fewest attractions to the traveller. Those who read this book will be disposed to differ from the general opinion. The physical peculiarities of those vast regions will be interesting to scientific readers; while the half civilization of the Kalmucks, Kirghis, and Kalkas bring us back, not only to the times of Genghis Khan, but of Abraham and Job.

Mr. Wiltam Atkinson has performed a wonderful feat, requiring an iron constitution, nerves like cart-ropes, and the cheerfulness and spirit of champagne. Fortunately he possesses the faculty of using his pen as well as his rifle; and we have no doubt that his book will produce many rivals among his *ennuyés* countrymen. Hunting bears and boars, hawking with eagles at deer, spearing salmon, shooting thirty brace of snipe in three hours, and knocking over insolent Tartars, present irresistible attractions to a large class of men amongst us. We should recommend the adventure to Mr. Albert Smith, but that Siberia and Mongolia could not be "done" in the interval between June and December. In the mines of the Oural he would find a companion for the Austrian Lloyd's engineer, but he would have got far beyond the track of "Brown."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- The Sepoy Revolt: Its Causes and its Consequences.* By Henry Mead. Murray.
- The Israel of the Alps: a complete History of the Vaudois of Piedmont, and their Colonies.* Prepared in great part from Unpublished Documents, by Alexis Muston, D.D. Translated by the Rev. J. Montgomery, A.M. 2 Vols. Blackie and Son.
- Montaigne the Essayist: a Biography.* By Bayle St. John. 2 Vols. Chapman and Hall.
- Catalogue of the Library of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh.* Printed for the Institution.
- Christianity without Judaism.* By the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S. Longman and Co.
- Glossology; or, the Historical Relations of Languages.* By Sir John Stoddart, LL.D. First Division. R. Griffin and Co.
- The Three Clerks: a Novel.* By Anthony Trollope. 3 Vols. Bentley.
- Orphans: a Chapter in a Life.* By the Author of "Margaret Maitland," &c. Hurst and Blackett.
- The Year Nine: a Tale of the Tyrol.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." Hall, Virtue, and Co.
- Pilgrimages in Paris.* By Miss Pardoe. W. Lay.
- Life and Adventures of Mervyn Clitheroe.* By W. Harrison Ainsworth. Illustrated by Phiz. Nos. 1. to V. Routledge and Co.
- A Layman's Contribution to the Knowledge and Practice of Religion in Common Life.* By William Ellis. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- Churches, Sects, and Religious Parties; or, Some Motives for My Conversion to the Catholic Church.* By a Master of Arts. C. Dolman.
- The Book of Psalms, according to the Authorized Version.* Arranged in Parallelisms. With a Preface and Explanatory Notes. Religious Tract Society.
- A Selection of Articles and Letters on various Indian Questions.* By Hodgson Pratt. Chapman and Hall.
- Poems and Songs.* By Thomas Newbigging. Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart.
- History of Modern Rome: from the Taking of Constantinople (1453), to the Restoration (1850) of Pope Pius IX.* Longman and Co.
- British Birds: the Water Birds.* Religious Tract Society.
- My Feathered Friends.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S. Routledge and Co.
- The Effect of Climate on Tuberculous Disease.* Being (with additions) the Essay for which the Fiske Fund Prize was awarded to Edwin Lee, M.D. Churchill.
- Les Trésors de l'Art à Manchester.* Par Charles Blanc. Paris: Pagnerre.
- Weak and Useful: a Tale for Children.* By Emma Davenport. Dean and Son.
- The Gleaning of Life: a Memoir of James Stirling.* By Rev. Alexander Wallace. Glasgow: Scottish Temperance League.

IN a volume on *The Sepoy Revolt*, Mr. Henry Mead discusses, in pamphleteering style, the causes of the mutiny, and its proper remedy. The former may be summed up in one word—the Company. For the latter Mr. Mead suggests, in the first instance, the abolition of the Company; next, the encouragement of English zemindars, or landholders, the importation of English lawyers, the throwing open of Indian appointments, civil and military, to all Englishmen, of whatever age, and the abolition of that impassable partition which now separates the covenanted servants of the Company from all other Anglo-Indians. Mr. Mead has gathered his experience "in the busy fields of Indian journalism," and is therefore strong in his condemnation of the "gagging act." His peculiar literary training appears in his fondness for alliteration and antithesis.

The late Sir John Stoddart's scheme of a Treatise on Universal Grammar was only partially completed when his lamented death occurred. One volume in the new series of the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' contains his learned disquisitions on the pure science of language. The present volume contains a large portion of his researches on Glossology, or the Historical Relations of Languages. Other materials, left in an incomplete state, will be placed in the hands of a competent editor, and will form a third and concluding volume of the Universal Grammar. The Treatise on Glossology, now published, is a storehouse of accurate and curious information on what the Germans call 'Sprachlehre,' and what we commonly speak of as comparative grammar and comparative philology. Dr. Stoddart was more distinguished for energetic research than for philosophic discussion; and while the work will be always valuable for its facts, we must look to future writers for skilful generalizations and sound conclusions. No book of the kind, however, not even the works of Adelung, or Rask, or Bopp, contain in the same compass so large a miscellany of remarkable facts as to the

historical developments and uses of language. To the majority of readers the very exuberance of illustration will prove bewildering, but when the principles of philology are known to the student, the discussions of Dr. Stoddart will afford continuous entertainment and instruction. The subjects successively treated in this volume are languages, dialects, idioms, the voice, articulation, vowel and consonantal sounds, accent and quantity, interjections, imitative words, roots, particles, words, and parts of speech. On some of these points, as on interjections, the inquiries are too protracted for a systematic work, but grammarians will find here examples and illustrations not commonly presented. The work when completed will be one of standard reference, and will be creditable to English scholarship in a field in which there are few labourers to rank with the learned philologists of the Continent.

Miss Pardoe's *Pilgrimages* in Paris include a series of sketches which appeared in 'Fraser's Magazine' many years since, but as they relate to scenes and customs not varying with the often changing political life of France, the book has the freshness of a recent publication. One of the new chapters is headed 'A day in a French Criminal Court,' describing a remarkable trial which the writer witnessed at a town in Picardy, a scene striking in itself, and giving an idea of the practical working of the French criminal law. 'A Night in the Champ de Mars,' and 'A tradition of the Hôtel des Invalides,' are stated to be founded on fact; but the stories are told with the artistic skill and glowing language of the author of the *City of the Sultan*.

The chief cause of the complaints commonly made against preaching is its conventionalism or unreality. It is felt that it does not generally attempt to solve the problems of real life, or to guide men in the real difficulties of conduct. This is, perhaps, owing to the jealousy naturally felt of casuistry, from the abuses to which it has sometimes conduced. People are impatient of the nice distinctions which one who attempts to strike the true line between opposing difficulties must necessarily draw; and so casuistry has come to be a bye-word in the English language. Not all the acumen displayed by Jeremy Taylor in the 'Ductor Dubitantium,' nor the splendour of his eloquence, could rescue the study of Christian morals from neglect. What Jeremy Taylor could not accomplish, Mr. William Ellis has attempted; but if the object of a book is to be read and understood, we cannot promise him much success. A Layman's Contribution to the Knowledge and Practice of Religion in Common Life, partakes largely of the dreariness inseparable from didactic compositions. To be lectured in this style is conducive to nothing but the practice of sleep:—"Men who are observed to work diligently and continuously are called 'industrious,' and to men who neglect work, or evince a reluctance to work, we apply the epithet 'idle,' 'lazy,' or 'indolent;'" and from these terms applied to men, names also have been formed for the qualities which we assume them to possess." Throughout the book there is the same tendency to treat truisms as if they were great discoveries, and to take credit for depth, when in reality there is nothing but superficiality clothed in great swelling words.

The author of *Churches, Sects, and Religious Parties* is a Roman-catholic, who has once been a Protestant. He gives a history of the contest between Protestantism and Catholicism, which, as may be imagined, is not complimentary to the former.

Every attentive reader must have observed that the Psalms naturally fall into short sentences, divided by a sort of antithesis. This is called parallelism. It is marked in the Hebrew by certain accents, in the Vulgate by an asterisk, in the version of the Book of Common Prayer by a colon. In the Book of Psalms, &c., arranged in parallelism, with a preface and explanatory notes, this parallelism is marked by giving a separate line to each member of the verse. Some idea may be formed of the notes from the following. On the passage, "Oh that I had wings like a dove," &c.,

the annotator says, "There is much plaintive elegance in this soliloquy."

Mr. Hodgson Pratt, late an Inspector of Government Schools in South Bengal, has reprinted a series of very instructive articles, contributed originally to 'The Economist.' He informs us that it is a great mistake to suppose that the Anglo-Indian press is conducted by men of education and character, like those who are at the head of our periodical literature at home. Anglo-Indian journalists are chiefly bankrupt traders, and men who have failed in their original pursuits, either from want of ability or other less creditable causes. That such persons should be violent and unscrupulous partisans—that they should suffer private interest and personal animosities to bias their judgment on political questions—that they should, in short, be on a level with the lowest of the literary profession in this country, follows of course. These, it seems, are the men who have raised the cry against Lord Dalhousie, against Lord Canning, against the Indian government, and against everybody and everything which ought to claim the respect of the people at home. It was these journalists who got up the Calcutta petition, and modestly asked that the native population should be given over to the tender mercies of the English lawyers resident in India, and ruled by a system of English law which would be utterly unintelligible to Asiatics. Mr. Hodgson makes short work with Mr. Disraeli's grievances, and shows that the sovereigns of Oude, having been created by ourselves, were responsible to us for their manner of governing the country. Many of us think that Lord Palmerston ought to send a fleet to pack King Bomba about his business, and establish English law at Naples. We have, 'a fortiori,' a right to see that our own creature, living on our frontiers, and maintained by our bayonets, should not be a source of trouble and weakness to us by his bad government and his intrigues. The religious question is also ably discussed. It is shown that the Indian government has favoured the spread of Christianity as far as any civil government has a right to do so, that is to say, it has given perfect freedom to missionaries to teach, and to natives to follow their teaching. The very persons who are most impatient of an exclusive State Church at home, and who think the Irish establishment indefensible, are those who wish to force Christianity down the throats of the Hindoos by the demoralizing influence of temporal advantages and temporal disabilities, if not by even more direct persecution. This pamphlet ought to be read by all who wish to form an unbiased judgment on the questions relating to India which are now agitating the public mind.

The History of Modern Rome, from the Taking of Constantinople in 1453 to the Restoration of Pope Pius IX. in 1850, is succinctly narrated in a volume of about a hundred and twenty pages. In so far as the writer keeps to the statement of historical facts, the work is useful and commendable, but various theories and speculations occupy more space than their nature deserves. Of this kind are the concluding reflections on the influence of ethnology on European affairs. The Celtic race, the author affirms, is as incapable of permanent civilization as the Mongolian or the negro tribes. "History shows the pertinacity with which the inferior races continue in a bad course, and not till the Celts die out of Europe may we expect to see the destruction of military despotism in Europe, and the extinction of the Roman-catholic Church's power to persecute." Such is the closing "moral" of this history of modern Rome.

In continuation of a former volume on British ornithology, published by the Tract Society, a popular account of the Water Birds describes the Grallatores, or waders, and the Natatores, or swimmers. The compilation is anonymous, and has no claim to scientific notice, but the selection of facts illustrative of the habits and manners of birds is good, and lessons of a moral tendency are suggested to the youthful reader. Mr. Wood's volume, entitled 'My Feathered Friends,' has even less scientific pretension, being without systematic order or arrangement, the descriptions of species

serving only as connecting links for anecdotes and illustrations. It is a book which cannot be read without entertainment, and may serve to excite a taste for natural history, or at least for observing the habits and life of the feathered creation.

A prize essay, by Dr. Edwin Lee, on the Effect of Climate on Tuberculous Diseases, published last year in the American Journal of Medical Science, is now reprinted with additions, the most useful of which to non-professional readers is the Appendix, containing an account of all the most favourite continental places of winter resort for consumptive patients—Pau, Hyères, Nice, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Malta, Madeira, Malaga, Algiers, and Egypt.

In the churchyard of New Kilpatrick, in Ayrshire, there is an obelisk, bearing near the top a sculptured bridle, a novel device of the sculptor to represent temperance or restraint, the monument being, as an inscription bears, to the memory of James Stirling, the first agent of the Scottish Temperance League. He was a man of strong sense, warm feeling, and powerful natural eloquence, qualities which gave him great influence in advocating the cause to which he devoted himself, and in which he laboured for thirty years. It was late in life, however, before he became an abstainer, and his early experience of the evils of intemperance gave force to his appeals and arguments. The memoir now published contains many interesting details illustrative of Scottish life and usages, with notices of remarkable personages with whom Mr. Stirling came in contact during his journeys. It is not generally known that Dr. Beecher, the father of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, was the originator of what is called the "Temperance Movement." It was by reading Dr. Beecher's book that Stirling was rescued from intemperance, and induced to take an active part against the vice for which Scotland is too notorious.

New Editions.

Poems and Songs. By Robert Burns. Illustrated with Numerous Engravings. Bell and Daldy.
Pastoral Poems. By William Wordsworth. Illustrated with Numerous Engravings. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
The Ingoldsby Legends; or, Mirth and Marvels. By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. Bentley.
Lectures on the Philosophy of History. By G. W. F. Hegel. Translated from the Third German Edition. By J. Sibree, M.A. H. G. Bohn.
The Biographer's Manual of English Literature. By William L. Lowndes. New Edition. Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged. Vol. I. Bohn.
Manual of British Government in India. By E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Longman and Co.
Post-Office London Directory for 1858. Kelly and Co.

A new edition of the *Ingoldsby Legends* has just come out. The paper and type are good, and it has but one illustration, which is, in our opinion, in its favour.

A valuable addition to Mr. Bohn's Philosophical Library has been made in a translation, by Mr. J. Sibree, of G. W. F. Hegel's *Lectures on the Philosophy of History*. This is a book which is indispensable to all who would follow the course of modern philosophical and historical inquiry.

The same publisher has just brought out Part I. of Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature*. Students and collectors will now be able to obtain for a few shillings a work which they could scarcely do without, and for an old copy of which they would have been obliged to pay about 7l., if they could get it even at that price.

Miss Martineau's *India*, which we reviewed last week, was but the earliest of a plentiful harvest which is now beginning to come in. In a *Manual of British Government in India*, Dr. Humphreys, Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, reprints an Essay on our Anglo-Indian Government, written in 1855, which, with the addition of lists of governors-general, summary of late events, biographical and geographical index, glossaries of geographical and other native words, and a chronological table of historical events, makes a very useful little book. Dr. Humphreys is in favour of the abolition of the Company, and the government by a Lord-Lieutenant, in immediate connexion with the Government at home.

Among the Christmas publications is a voluminous work of immense research, than which no other book, with the exception perhaps of Bradshaw, has a larger circle of readers. We allude to Mr. Frederic Kelly's Post Office Directory for 1858. The only difference between this volume and its predecessors is that the initials of the postal districts are subjoined to the name of every street.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

"Why is Money Scarce?" *The Question Answered, in a Letter to Thomas John Taylor, Esq., of Earsdon, Northumberland.* By Thomas Doubleday. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A Biblical Exercise on the True Site of Calvary. By Henry S. Baynes. G. J. Stevenson.

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. Employed as a means of Reading Made Easy, without any Alteration of Orthography. By Charles T. Von Kersten. Published for the Author. Dulau and Co.

What Christianity Teaches respecting the Body. By Robert Lee, D.D. Published by Her Majesty's Command. Edinburgh: Cowan and Co.

An Epitome of Geography. For the Use of Schools and Learners, upon an Easy and Pictorial Plan. By W. Shepherd. Birmingham: M. Billing.

Christian Errors Inferred Arguments; or, Seven Dialogues, suggested by the Burnet Treatises, &c. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot.

An Essay on the Relation between the English and French Languages. By Charles H. Easley, M.A. Whitaker and Co.

The Great Day of Atonement. Translated from the German of Charlotte E. Nebelin. Edited by Mrs. Collin Mackenzie. Bentley.

The Medical Profession. By Edwin Lee, M.D. Part II. British Medical Organization. Churchill.

Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp. By A. L. D. Ilfracombe. Dean and Son.

The Leisure Hour for 1857.

The Family Friend. 1857-8. Ward and Lock.

The Sunday at Home for 1857. Religious Tract Society.

CHRISTIAN ERRORS INFIDEL ARGUMENTS, is a series of dialogues between a Christian and a Pagan, before an umpire. They are intended to show that the numberless religious errors to which we are all liable are so many arguments made ready to the hand of the opponent of Christianity. The author aims at combining philosophy and religion; but it seems to us that he has succeeded only in making his book neither philosophical nor religious.

In the second part of his account of the British medical profession, Dr. Edwin Lee concludes the historical notice of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, and describes the chief medical institutions in other parts of the kingdom. This report on British medical organization has much interest for members of the profession, and will be useful for reference now that important changes are proposed in the education and privileges of medical practitioners in this country.

A second series of *Le Censeur*, or English Errors in speaking French, contains a collection of idiomatic phrases, in the form of sentences alphabetically arranged for convenience of reference. The speciality of the book is the printing in parallel columns the usual errors or probable blunders in rendering English words or ideas into French, and the correct modes of expression, which are the more likely to be fixed on the memory from being thus contrasted and censured.

Dr. Isaac Lea, the most accomplished conchologist of America, has published a series of his recent contributions to the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, comprising descriptions of many new species of shells, and notices of the structure and physiology of the molluscs. Of the species described, some are American, and others collected by American travellers and naturalists in different parts of the world.

List of New Books.

Esop's Fables translated into Human Nature. 6s.; col., 10s. 6d.

Altkman's (Rev. J. L.) Mornings at the Sepulchre. fcp. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Allen's (J. M.) Grins and Wrinkles. post 8vo, cl., 5s.

Armstrong's (Rev. C. E.) Tar of the Last War. cl., reduced, 2s.

Arnold's (Rev. W.) Laws from Heaven for a Life on Earth. 6s. 6d.

Arthur's (Rev. W.) Successful Merchant. 12mo, cl., 1s. 6d.

Bailantyne's (Miss R.) Better Way: or What do I Live for? 2s. 6d.

— (H. M.) *Ungava: a Tale of Esquimaux Land.* cl., 5s.

— *Coral Island.* post 8vo, cl., 6s.

Barraud's (G.) Landscape Painting in Water Colours. cl., 1s. 1s.

Beith's (A.) Christ Our Life. Vol. II, cr. 8vo, cl., 5s.

Bentley Ballads. post 8vo, cl., 6s.

Brewster's (Miss) Motherless Boy. cr. 8vo, cl., 5s.

Cambridge Essays. 1857, 8vo, sewed, 7s. 6d.

Cardwell's (R.) Lectures on Tinnely Missions. cl., 2s. 6d.

Carrington's (W.) Alley Sheridan. fcp. 6ds., 1s. 6d.

Christian Year. imp. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d., morocco, £1 11s. 6d.

Clark's (J.) Outlines of Theology. 8vo, cl., Vol. II, 10s.

Cotton's (H. P.) Consumption. 2nd ed., 8vo, cl., 8s.

Cumming's (Dr. J.) Corinthians. fcp. cl., 5s.

Daisazine's (Mrs.) Cookery. 13th ed., fcp. cl., 3s. 6d.

De Quincey's Works. Vol. VII, post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.

Dickens's (C.) Christmas Carol. fcp. 8vo, sewed, 1s.

Doll and Her Friends. super-royal 16mo, cl., 2s. 6d.; col., 3s. 6d.

Edwards's (M. Betham) White House by the Sea. 2 Vols., cl., £1 1s.

Family Economy. 1857, complete, 2s. 6d., July to Dec., 1s. 6d.

Foot's (Rev. J.) Lectures on Luke. 2 Vols., 8vo, cl., £1 1s.

Fulton's (S. W.) Human Mind. 2 Vols., post 8vo, cl., £1 1s.

Gatty's (Mrs.) Fairy Godmother. 2nd ed., fcp., cl., 3s. 6d.

Parables. 5th ed., 16mo, cl., 1s. 6d.

Grace Hamilton's School Days. new ed., fcp., cl., 3s. 6d.

Grant's (J.) Highlanders of Glen Arv. 12mo, cl., 2s. 6d.

Grey's (Mrs.) Old Dover House. 12mo, cl., 2s. 6d.

History of Modern Rome. 8vo, cl., 3s. 6d.

Humility and Usefulness. 18mo, cl., 1s. 6d.

Humphrey's (E. R.) India. 2nd ed., fcp., cl., 2s. 6d.

Inglodby Legends. post 8vo, cl., 5s.

Jamieson's History of the Worsted Manufacture in England. £1 5s.

Kirby's (Mary and Elizabeth) Truth is Always Best. cl., 1s. 6d.

Lardner's Museum of Science and Art. half-bd., morocco, £1 11s. 6d.

— *Common Things Explained.* 1 Vol., 12mo, cl., 5s.

Astronomy. 1st & 2nd Series in 1 Vol., 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.

Lee's (Dr. E.) Climate in Tuberculous Diseases. post 8vo, 5s. 6d.

— (G.) *Lectures on Diseases of the Stomach.* cl., 4s.

Light of Life. 3rd Thousand, 18mo, cl., 2s. 6d.

Lockyer's (S.) Earl Godwin's Feast, and other Poems. 12mo, cl., 4s.

Lodge's Peacocks. royal 8vo, cl., 1858, £1 11s. 6d.

Lytton's (Lady B.) Chevalier; or Man of Honour. fcp., bds., 2s.

Marian Falconer. new ed., fcp., cl., 3s. 6d.

Meades's (H.) Sepoy Revolt. 8vo, cl., 3s.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. Vol. XL, 8vo, cl., 10s.

Ministering Children. 40th Thousand, 8vo, cl., 3s.

Muston's (A.) Israel of the Alps. 8vo, cl., illustrated, 18s.

Old Nurse's Rhymes. 6d., illustrated, cl., 3s. 6d.; coloured, 6s.

Orphens. 1 Vol., post 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.

Oswyn's (P.) Liverpool Heo. post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.

Our Favourite Fairy Tales. sq., cl., 7s. 6d.

Pateron's (J.) Book for Every Land. post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.

Phillips's (James M.) United States and Cuba. post 8vo, 8s. 6d.

Powell's (Rev. E.) Christianity without Judaism. post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Proverbs of Solomon. illustrated by Gilbert, 8vo, cl., 12s.

Rambles of a Bat. by A. L. O. E., fcp. 8vo, 2s.

Roby Family. 2s. 6d.

Schomberg's (Rev. J. D.) Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist. cl., 4s.

Shakespeare, edited by Staunton. Vol. I, imp. 8vo, cl., £1 5s.

Sherwood's (Mrs.) Little Woodman. 16mo, cl., new ed., 1s. 6d.

Shipton's (A.) Whispers on the Palms. 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.; gilt, 5s.

Stephen (Rev. J.) on the Romans. 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.

Sunday with Mamma. cl., 3s. 6d.

Thompson (H.) on the Enlarged Premise. 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.

Trollope's (Mrs.) Attractive Man. 12mo, cl., 2s. 6d.

— *Love and Jealousy.* 12mo, cl., 2s. 6d.

Walpole's (H.) Letters. 8vo, cl., Vol. VI, 10s. 6d.

White's (J.) Eighteen Christian Centuries. post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.

Willie's Birthday. with illustrations, sq. 16mo, cl., 7s. 6d.

— *Rest.* 2s. 6d.

Woman's Mission. 14th ed., fcp. 8vo, cl., gilt, 2s. 6d.

Working and Waiting. sm. 8vo, cl., 5s.

Year (The) Nine. post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

EXAMINATION PAPERS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

ON Tuesday last the Committee of Council on Education published the annual calendar of certificated and registered teachers. Appended to the calendar are copies of the examination papers used at Easter, 1857. These papers consist of two sets; first, those which were given to teachers being candidates for registration, or for infants' school certificates; and, second, those used at the examination for lectureships in training colleges. The first set includes Papers on Religious Knowledge, Grammar, Geography, English History, School Management, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Mechanics, and Mensuration. In the second set are Papers on English Literature, English History, Geography, Applied Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry.

One of the characteristics of the present day is the Examination System. For appointments in our own Civil Service, for writerships in the Indian Civil Service, for commissions in the Artillery and Engineers, competitive examinations have for some time past been adopted. Under the auspices of the Society of Arts, the test of examination has been extensively employed; and one of our oldest seats of learning, by its projected scheme of middle-class education, promises to give a still greater impetus to the movement. Under such circumstances a set of examination papers, published by that department of the Government which presides over the public education of the country, possesses a peculiar interest. In attempting to estimate the value of these papers, we should not fail to bear in mind the precise object they were intended to fulfil. It might appear on a first glance that some of the papers, particularly

the papers on Arithmetic, employed in the examination of teachers for registration or for infants' school certificates, were too elementary. But it should not be forgotten that there are, at the present moment, hundreds of schoolmasters in Great Britain who are unable to write their own names.*

It should be remembered also that in the scheme of education which the Committee of Council is promoting, a marked distinction has always been drawn between the mere possession of knowledge and the ability to impart it. It has long been recognised as a fundamental principle in testing the educational qualities of a teacher, that moral power, sound religious principles, and an appreciation of the habits and characters of children, are of more importance than any other class of attainments. A large portion of these examination papers is therefore devoted to school management. The following questions were given to students in training as infants' school teachers:—

1. Describe exactly the best shape and arrangements for a school of 120 infants.
2. What assistance would you require in teaching this number of infants? Show very precisely the way in which you would employ your assistants, and the means by which you would provide for their own instruction and training.
3. Describe very exactly, and assign reasons for the course you would adopt, in dealing with the following offences committed by children between five and six years old—desert, cruelty, pilfering.
4. To what part should a teacher chiefly direct her attention in lessons on religious subjects addressed to her youngest children?
5. Describe the extent of religious knowledge which you would deem satisfactory in children of six years old.
6. What physical exercises in and out of the school-room are best for children between five and seven years old? Show exactly at what special objects you aim in each of these exercises.

7. Describe the best apparatus for a playground, and the use for which each part of the apparatus is intended.

8. By what means do you propose to cultivate the senses of sight, hearing, and touch?

9. What are the chief difficulties in teaching children to articulate distinctly? By what means are those difficulties most effectually surmounted?

10. What combinations of letters are most easily learned? Upon what system do you propose to teach the elements of reading? Give reasons and examples.

11. Explain clearly the system on which you propose to teach arithmetic, and the progress which you would consider satisfactory in children between four and five, and between six and seven years old.

12. Explain clearly the common rule for subtraction.

13. What is the best system of teaching the elements of geography? How would you explain the use of a map to young children?

14. What are the best subjects for collective lessons in the first division of a good infant school?

15. Explain the different objects which you have in view in giving lessons upon some animal, to two classes of children between three and four and between six and eight years old.

16. In what order are the mental faculties of children usually developed? By what lessons are the principal of these faculties best exercised?

17. Give a clear account of the substance of lectures which you have heard on causes affecting the health of children.

The examination for Lectureships commences with English Literature. This paper is divided into five sections. In the first section there are four general questions:—

1. At what periods has attention in England been most directed to the literature of Greece, Rome, France, Spain, Italy, and Germany respectively? Mention some of the principal imitations or translations of works in other languages, which have been made in English.

2. Give some account of the traces of the study of Chaucer to be found in English literature down to the present time. By what subsequent authors have any of his works been imitated? Mention any allusion to him in Spenser and Milton. In what other forms in English or in foreign literature does the story of the Knight's Tale occur?

3. Give an outline of the history of English dramatic literature from Shakespeare to Sheridan.

4. Select eight principal writers of standard English prose between 1600 and 1800. Give the dates at which they wrote, and mention their principal works.

The second section consists of some translation from Anglo-Saxon into English, with a little re-translation, and a few questions on the history of the English language. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* are the subject of the third section; the 'Prologue,' the 'Knight's Tale,' and the 'Clerk's Tale' being those on which the questions are

* The compiler of the educational part of the census of 1851 mentions that 708 teachers, out of the 13,579 who signed the census returns, did so with a mark.

asked. In the fourth section there are five questions devoted to the second book of the 'Fairy Queen.' The fifth section deals with two plays of Shakspeare, *Measure for Measure* and *King Lear*. On the first of these the following questions are asked:—

"1. From what sources did Shakspeare derive the plot of this play? What additions or variations appear to be entirely his own? Examine their effect upon the play.

"2. This has been called 'the most painful' of Shakspeare's plays. In what respects is the conclusion contrary to natural feelings? How far may that be considered as making the play a truer representation of real life? Compare it in this respect with *All's Well that Ends Well*."

And on *King Lear*:—

"1. Write out the plot of the play.

"2. Mention the sources of the plot, or of any variations in it.

"3. Compare the characters of *Albany* and *Gloster*.

"4. Compare the conclusion of *Lear* with those of *Hamlet* and *Othello*."

Besides these questions, a number of passages are given, and the candidate is directed to explain them, to give the context, and to mention any various readings.

But probably the best paper in the second set is that devoted to English History. In recognising the fact that a certain amount of legal knowledge and of political economy is absolutely indispensable to the student of history, we think the Education Department takes a proper view of the dignity and importance of historical scholarships. We regret we have not room for the whole of this paper. The following questions, however, will give a fair idea of its general merit:—

"Explain the law of England on the subject of Inheritance and Bequest, and account for the difference made between real and personal property in this respect. Show the connexion between the Law on this point and the character of our Constitution.

"What countries are subject to the English Common Law, and what system of Law is applicable to those British Possessions which are not so subject?

"What natural principles regulate the progress of Opulence? How far have those principles been undisturbed in the history of this country?

"Give an account of the establishment of Banks of Deposit, especially of the Bank of Amsterdam and of the Bank of England. What effect have such institutions upon the Foreign Trade of a country?

"Describe the means on which the Romans relied for holding such a province as Britain. In what position did they place the natives? Compare the Romans in this respect with ourselves in the occupation of India, and with the French in the occupation of Algeria. What traces still remain amongst us of the Roman dominion?

"Give a full account of the reign of Edward the Confessor. Compare the Normans in England with the same race in Normandy and in Naples and Sicily. What features in the English Laws, Constitution, and National Character are peculiarly due to Norman influence?

"By what steps was Wales finally made a part of the English dominions? Compare the causes and effects of this conquest with the conquest of Ireland and the attempts to conquer Scotland.

"Analyse, as if for a class, Hallam's argument on the right of the State to confiscate monastic property. Describe the results of that measure."

The other papers are also far above the average of public examinations. In the paper on Applied Mathematics, there are two or three questions the value of the answers to which, it is to be hoped, were not estimated by Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Jelinger Symons. Although Mr. Symons is an able man, and we believe a very useful public servant, yet his views on the point involved in these questions are not particularly sound.

"Describe the apparent motion of the moon among the stars, and the real motion of its centre of gravity about the sun; illustrating the latter description by a figure.

"What is inferred from the fact, that with slight variation the same portion of the moon's surface is always presented to the earth?

"How should the moon's rate of rotation about its centre of gravity be changed, in order that its whole surface might be seen in the course of two orbital revolutions?"

On the whole, these examination papers appear to have been prepared with care, and they reflect much credit on the Education Department.

RHINOCEROS REMAINS FOUND IN NORFOLK.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—Thinking that the subject may be interesting to your geological readers, and believing that the specimens which I am about to describe are extremely rare, none, that I am aware of, having been previously discovered, in

this part of the kingdom at least, I venture upon sending you the following particulars concerning them. They are horns of the rhinoceros, three in number, and were found in the neighbourhood of Norwich, about seven or eight years since. The precise locality I do not know, as they came to me at second-hand through the kindness of a friend who purchased them, for a few pots of beer, of a party of railway labourers; but it was evident, from the soil adhering to them when I first saw them, that they came out of a gravel bed. No structural change whatever has taken place in them, except a slight tendency to decay in No. 2.

The following are their respective dimensions and weights:—No. 1. Length from base to tip, measuring over the arc in front, 22 inches; chord, taken behind, 18 inches; circumference at the base, 18 inches; six inches above, 12 inches; weight, 7½ lbs.

No. 2. Arc, 33 inches; chord, 26 inches; circumference at base, 24½ inches; at six inches, 15 inches; weight, 13½ lbs.

The general character of these is very similar to that of the existing species of Southern Africa.

No. 3 is of a totally distinct type; the base slopes obliquely from front to back, so much so that the measurement over the one is less than that by the chord, the latter being 34 inches, whilst the former is only 33 inches; consequently either the angle formed by the horn with the facial line must have been smaller in front than behind, or the curvature of the horn must have been in the former direction—a very unusual feature. The cuplike cavity of the base is also extremely shallow. This specimen, I regret to say, has unfortunately received considerable damage from having been chopped round the edge of its base by the finder, in ignorance no doubt of its nature or value, so that its original dimensions at that point cannot now be correctly ascertained. Its present measurement there is 14½ inches, and judging by appearances, I should say did not originally exceed 18 inches; six inches higher, which is above the injured part, it is 11½ inches. Its weight is 8½ lbs.

Should any of your readers under whose notice this may fall be able and disposed to afford me any information on the subject of these remains, I shall be most grateful for the same.—Yours truly,

THOS. B. BEEVOR.

Hargham, Norfolk, 7th Dec. 1887.

*** If Sir Thomas Beevor would send the Rhinoceros horns to our office, we should be happy to submit them to an eminent palæontologist for his opinion.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE marriage of the Princess Royal is to be celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 25th of January, (and we understand that in honour of the occasion the Queen has commanded three performances to take place at Her Majesty's Theatre. They are to consist of a tragedy, a comedy, and an opera. The tragedy is to be performed on the 18th. *Macbeth* has been selected, and the production of it confided to Mr. Phelps. It is expected that the cast will comprise all the dramatic strength which can be brought to bear on the occasion, and we hear rumours that Miss Helen Faucit is likely to represent *Lady Macbeth*. The opera is to be Balfe's *Rose of Castille*, which is now being represented at the Lyceum. We believe that the comedy has not been finally chosen, but conclude that it will be one of Shakspeare's or Sheridan's. As the metropolis will be full of foreigners, and special representatives of every court will be here, we have no doubt that the various managers to whom these performances are entrusted will make every exertion to carry them out with *éclat*.

An inaccurate account of the discovery near Maidenhead, of a copy of the first folio of Shakspeare (1623) having appeared in the columns of a contemporary, the fortunate discoverer writes to us to correct it. "Will you allow me to say that it (the folio Shakspeare) was purchased some years ago at a sale near Maidenhead by Mr. James Sil-

ver, the intelligent gardener to the Rev. Henry Pole, of White Waltham? Mr. Silver bought it in a lot of books, and had put it aside, having no curiosity about it. On mentioning that he possessed an old folio, I requested him to bring it to me, and thus discovered what it was. He tells me that the sale was that of the library of a Lady Sykes, and I do not think that the volume had anything to do with Upton Park, or the library from whence Mr. Payne Collier's folio of 1692 came.—R. H."

Dr. Livingstone has this week sailed for Lisbon, in order to make arrangements with the Portuguese government relative to the navigation of the Zambesi river, and commercial intercourse with those regions of the interior where the coast is under the Crown of Portugal. The enlightened interest already taken in African explorations by the King of Portugal and his ministers leaves little doubt of the success of this mission of Dr. Livingstone, who carries with him private letters of the highest weight, as well as the official papers of Lord Clarendon and the British government. Last week the University of Cambridge gave audience to the distinguished traveller in the Senate House, Prof. Sedgwick moving, amidst great applause, the vote of thanks for his address. A meeting was held on the following day in the Town Hall. Dr. Livingstone intends to return for a short time to this country, before finally starting for the scene of his scientific and missionary labours.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, the well-known antiquary, is engaged in publishing, at his own expense, a series of works illustrative of the general archaeology and history of Britain. The first volume has been printed for private circulation, and consists of a collection of vocabularies of the vulgar tongue which prevailed in this country from the tenth century to the fifteenth. The first is the colloquy of Archbishop Alfric, with the Latin words under the corresponding Anglo-Saxon ones, in the manner which was supposed some years ago to be one of the inventions of our age. The same Archbishop's vocabulary follows, with a supplement, believed to be of the eleventh century. The progress of the English language may next be traced in two Anglo-Saxon vocabularies of the eleventh century, and a transitional or semi-Saxon vocabulary of the twelfth. In the treatise *De Utensilibus*, of Alexander Neckam, the Latin is interlined with Anglo-Norman French, and the *Dictionary* of John de Garlande, of the former half of the thirteenth century, is devoted to a critical explanation of Latin words in common use, interlined with English, and an occasional comment. This is not only a philological but a satirical tract. The treatise of Walter de Bibbesworth is a metrical description of man, from his infancy to old age, and all his occupations, in Anglo-Norman, with the difficult words in Anglo-Saxon interlined. It is addressed to Madame Dyonsie de Moucherny, a Kentish lady, who requested him to write it as a guide for instructing children in French. A vocabulary of the fifteenth century, with the Latin and English in opposite columns, is illustrated by rude representations of the objects described. These interesting contributions to philological learning are chiefly taken from MSS. in the public libraries, and the collection is edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, whose services to mediæval philology are well known.

A means of rendering gunpowder inexpensively still required for use has been discovered by General Piolent, of the French artillery. It is simply mixed with coal dust, and in this combination burns without exploding. When wanted, it is separated from the coal dust by an easy process of sifting.

An interesting case, turning upon the interpretation of the will of Henry VIII., has come before the Master of the Rolls. King Henry declared that the Dean and Canons of Windsor should have certain lands secured to them by himself during his lifetime, or by his son, Prince Edward, upon trust, among other things, to pay twelve pence a-day to thirteen poor men. These are now known by the anomalous name of the Military Knights of

Windsor. In accordance with the will, Prince Edward executed the deed. And the lands thus secured being now worth about 14,000*l.* a-year; the Military Knights contend that they should have the benefit of the increase in the value. The Dean and Canons, on the contrary, claim the 14,000*l.* a-year, deducting the original thirteen pence a-day, amounting to about 600*l.*, paid to the knights.

The military expedition against Utah has failed. A convoy of seventy-five wagons was taken by the Mormons, and the troops, who had neglected to throw out a guard, were overpowered. The campaign for this season is closed by this disaster. It is supposed that the Mormons, should they be finally worsted in the contest with the Government, will take refuge in British territory, or in Mexico. We should think the Canadians would not at all like such squatters.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company give promise in their report, just issued, of a surplus to the credit of the revenue accounts, of between 10,000*l.* and 12,000*l.*, after deducting interest on all borrowed money and debenture stock, and a year's dividend on the 7 per cent. preference shares. No interest can be paid to shareholders, but the debts of the company will, we presume, be reduced that amount. But more liabilities are falling due, and the directors urgently call upon the shareholders to assist them by the loan of further supplies on further 6 per cent. debentures. The security is ample. Two hundred acres of free land, and the plant and works upon it, in addition to the buildings of the Palace and the greater part of their contents, which, it is assumed, could not under any circumstances realize less than half-a-million of money, are surely sufficient to induce the shareholders to come forward more promptly. The receipts during the six months ending October 31, have been little short of 100,000*l.*, and if it were not for the loss incurred by keeping the palace open during the winter, a much larger surplus would be forthcoming to the credit of revenue. With the view of reducing the capital account, the directors intend to propose at the approaching general meeting, to be held on Thursday next, the following scheme for buying up the shares—namely, to give in exchange for every share a transferable ticket representing sixty admissions, and to every preference share a transferable ticket representing one hundred and twenty admissions; and it is to be proposed that such admissions may be used on Sundays, after half-past one o'clock, as well as on other days.

It is announced in the 'Gazette' that the Divorce Act is to come into operation on January 11, 1858, and the new court is to hold its sittings in any of the courts at Westminster which may be found convenient for the purpose.

It is daily becoming more and more evident that our civilization is unable to cope with crime. We never recollect seeing a more frightful catalogue of murders, and attempts to murder, than is contained in the records of the present assizes. No fewer than fifteen cases of this sort have already been tried, many of them presenting features of peculiar atrocity. Five are murders of women by their husbands or paramours, in most instances from jealousy. There is one case of parricide, and another of a nature too horrible to speak of, the victim being a girl under ten years of age. Since the assizes have begun, two cases of aggravated cruelty of the most savage kind on the high seas have come to light.

The cathedral authorities seem at length about to give some signs of wakefulness in this wide-awake age. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster propose to open the nave of Westminster for preaching, on the evening of Sunday, January 3rd, and the succeeding Sundays. There is sometimes an advantage in not moving till you are obliged by a pressure from without; but the system has its disadvantages. In this case the wicked world will say that the movement is an opposition to the Exeter Hall services.

A very sensible and important collection of rules for preserving health in tropical, and in-

deed in all climates, has been drawn up for the use of the E. I. C. service, by Dr. James Harrison, and issued to the troops by Sir Colin Campbell. The chief points insisted on are the necessity of keeping the head lightly covered from the rays of the sun and the fall of the dew, and the advantages of ventilation, dry clothes, and bedding, and of frequent bathing. Animal food is not so necessary in hot climates as in cold, and the use of vegetables and fruit indispensable to the preservation of health—moderate exercise and a due amount of repose, and not dram-drinking, are the proper remedies for the debility induced by a warm climate. These simple rules are applied to the peculiar circumstances in which the troops in India are placed.

On Thursday Mr. Bowyer asked Sir Benjamin Hall for information respecting the accident to "Big Ben." Sir Benjamin, in reply, read a letter from Mr. Denison, stating the cause of the fracture pretty much as we gave it some weeks since. The bell was thicker in the waist than directed by the design, and therefore required a heavier clapper. This deviation did not seem at first of great importance, and Messrs. Warner were therefore paid, and "cannot now be fixed with the cost of recasting." It appears to us that if this were a private instead of a Government transaction, those who approved the bell, notwithstanding the imperfection in its manufacture, would be liable, even though the manufacturers were not. Mr. Denison promises that the new bell, which will be ready by February 19th, shall not be paid for till it has been fully tested.

The river moorings, by which the chief pull upon the *Leviathan* has hitherto been obtained, have given way under the strain. The anchors will not hold. It has therefore been found necessary to drive piles at the opposite side of the river, and at Deptford, to fasten the stem and stern tackle to. The immense vessel has as yet moved only 104 feet 6 inches forward, and 96 feet 6 inches aft. For the present the actual operations have been suspended, but it is expected that they will be resumed this day (Saturday).

The new statute for Mr. Worts's travelling bachelors proposes that the annual pensions of 100*l.* a-year for three years, hitherto paid to two Bachelors of Arts to travel in foreign countries, shall be laid by, and made to constitute a fund, from the proceeds of which the University may make grants for investigations, in foreign countries, respecting the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners, &c., the condition of each grant to be determined when the grant is made.

The stock of the late Mr. Cox, the publisher, is announced to be sold by Mr. Hodgson, at his auction-rooms, in Chancery-lane, on Monday next, and the seven following days. It comprises a large number of standard works on horticulture, physic, telegraphy, poetry, and general literature, besides copyrights. Among the latter is Mr. Loudon's *Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental Annuals*, &c.

On Monday, Nov. 30, and the four following days, the library of the late Bishop of London was sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. As might be expected, the collection was rich in the Greek drama. Baber's facsimile of the celebrated Codex Alexandrinus sold for 6*l.* 10*s.*; the works of St. Ephraem Syrus, by Asseman, for 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; the editio princeps of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, with the Commentary of Eutathius (1542), for 7*l.*; but the generality of the books were not remarkable for their scarcerness or value, and the whole produced only 66*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The last examination of students of Haileybury College before the closing of the institution was held on Monday last. For the future the examination of candidates for the civil service will be open to all competitors. The students were addressed by Mr. Mangles and the Bishop of London. We understand that Mr. Melville retires on a pension of 2000*l.* a-year.

A course of interesting lectures are being given at the Marylebone Literary Institution, by Dr. J. C. Daniel, entitled "The Four Stuarts." They display much praiseworthy historical research into

records not accessible to the every-day reader, interspersed with just satire and genial wit, combined with a curious analysis of human character.

Mr. Hayter, the Treasury "whip," has lost a valuable assistant in Lord Mulgrave, appointed to the government of Nova Scotia.

On Wednesday last Sir John Dodson took leave of the advocates practising in the Prerogative Court, which is now abolished. He was addressed in a graceful speech, "on this melancholy occasion," by the Queen's advocate.

A convention has been signed at Madrid by the representatives of the Queens of England and Spain, for the establishment of an international copyright. As soon as it comes into operation the author of all "works of literature and art," comprising books, dramatic works, music, drawings, paintings, sculptures, engravings, and lithographs, will be placed in the same position, with respect to their rights to an exclusive property in their creations, in one country as in the other.

In the country of Nassau, which is full of old Roman antiquities, a highly interesting discovery has just been made. About half way between Wiesbaden and Mayence, in the making of a new road, several graves were laid open. They were principally covered in with tiles, forming a parallelogram, the longest side of which measured about two feet. The principal contents consisted of ashes and decayed bones, lachrymatories, and pieces of broken pottery. One grave contained several objects in iron, a well-preserved gridiron or grate, and a chain with a hook attached to it, upon which still hung the remains of a copper kettle, as also some nails and bronze ornaments. There were various cups of terra sigillata, and lamps ornamented with the heads of deities. Amongst other objects in glass and bronze was found a curious instrument for piercing holes, with a moveable head and point attached to it. The most extraordinary of the things discovered was a hollow glass vessel, in the form of a fish, with the head bent perpendicularly downwards. It is extremely thin, but for what object it was used it is impossible to say. Only one coin has been as yet discovered, and it bears the effigy of Nero. The graves are placed occasionally in the direction from north to south, and occasionally from east to west.

Some interest has been excited in the scientific circles of Paris by a proposition for uniting all the scientific and literary societies of the provinces, and the five academies of the Institute. The advantages of the union would be, it is said, to attract general attention to the labours of the provincial societies, which are sometimes not without importance, and consequently to extend the love of literary and scientific studies of the highest order.

The remains of a subterranean aqueduct, probably of Roman origin, have just been discovered in the neighbourhood of the boundary of Savoy, near Annemasse, in the direction of Chene-Tonex. There are hopes entertained of being able still to use it, and by it to conduct clear pure water to Geneva, the want of which is often felt in that town.

The birthday of Professor Büchks was celebrated with great rejoicing, a few days ago, by his pupils and admirers. He is now in his seventy-third year, having a few months ago been fêted with extraordinary pomp, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his professional career, and he pronounces himself as strong in body and vigorous in mind as the youngest professor in Germany.

Considerable fears are entertained about the safety of the eldest of the three brothers Schlagintweit, who is now supposed to be travelling in India, but from whom no accounts have been received for a long time. He is the eldest of the three celebrated travellers, brothers of that name, one of whom attended and read a paper at the late meeting of the British Association in Dublin. It is feared that the missing brother has with him a great part of the valuable collections which the three Schlagintweits have within the last few years made in India.

The scientific societies of the north of France,

that is, of the departments du Nord, de l'Aisne, and du Pas de Calais, commenced their annual meetings at Arras in the latter department on the 2nd, under the presidency of the Bishop of Arras, but no account of their proceedings has yet been published.

In the beginning of the year 1858, a translation, in the Russian language, is to be published of the best classical works in the English and French tongues. Prescott's 'History of Ferdinand and Isabella' and 'Philip the Second of Spain,' Grote's voluminous 'History of Greece,' and Thierry's 'Norman Conquest,' have been selected to begin this valuable undertaking.

A treaty has just been concluded between Holland and Belgium for the mutual protection of literary property. It is agreeable to see Belgium, which, next to the United States, was the most notorious country in the world for literary piracy, entering voluntarily into such a convention. She, it is true, some time ago concluded a similar treaty with France; but she did so sorely against her will, and because France insisted on it.

La Presse, Paris paper, has been suspended for two months. M. Carnot and M. Goudchaux refused to take the oaths to the Government on being elected to the Chamber. This conduct was blamed in freer language than has been heard in France for some years in the *Presse*, as being detrimental to the interests of the opposition. Hence the suspension.

At a book auction at Paris, a few days ago, the first volume of a 'Biblia Sacra,' of 1462, in folio, on parchment, and unbound, was sold for 21*l*. The remaining volumes of the work are lost. The edition of the Bible of 1462 is the first with a date known in France. A copy of the 'Roman de la Rose,' on parchment, and illuminated, was knocked down at the same sale for 10*l*. 10*s*.

The Academy of Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, of Paris, has elected M. Alexandre, Inspector General of the University, as a member in the room of the late M. Boissonnade.

To the rather long list of popular English novels recently translated into French, has just been added Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's *Crichton*.

FINE ARTS.

Poems and Songs. By Robert Burns. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Bell and Daldy.

Pastoral Poems. By William Wordsworth. Sampson Low.

BURNS seems to have fairly thrown the illustrators. He is too natural and original for drawing-room art. Mr. Birket Foster, indeed, succeeds in giving the 'Banks and Braes of Devon, Ayr, and Bonnie Down'; but when we come to figures, the designers are manifestly at sea. Mr. Cope, in the 'Cotter's Saturday Night,' goes back to the old German style, and in one instance hits the exact sentiment, as in the well known scene where 'the father reads the sacred page.' 'Jennie's sparkling e'e,' however, is dull in the second of the two engravings. Where animals are to be drawn, there is Mr. Harrison Weir, always clever in form and rich in detail, as in the 'Auld Mare Maggie' scene, 'The Two Dogs,' 'The Mountain Daisy,' and many others. 'Mary Queen of Scots,' is a drawing by Mr. Horsley, able as may be expected, but the face is concealed, and the design no more illustrative of Burns than of W. Scott, or anybody else, who has described the imprisonment of the unfortunate queen. Mr. Archer has struck out quite a new idea with Captain Grose. He gives a drawing, certainly full of character, of the 'chief' of 'stature short, but genius bright,' whom Burns so much admired, and this figure is beautifully engraved by Evans. The two scenes from 'Hallow E'en,' by S. Edmonston, are very common-place; and the figure groups, by George Thomas, for 'Tam O'Shanter,' are very fair, but want the racy spirit and poetry of the original. 'Death and Dr. Hornbook,' is again by Mr. Archer; and there is something very powerful in the arrangement of this group, with the expression of

the poet, who 'was na fou, but just had plenty,' and his companion. There is much in this that will bear close attention, and 'Death' is made sufficiently frightful, as he sits, corpse-like, in the bright moonlight. Alexander Johnston designs the return of the Highlander, at page 116, with grace and delicacy, and Mr. J. Drummond, R.S.A., has furnished designs for 'Highland Mary' and 'Bannockburn,' both in a hackneyed, common-place style. We must again refer with admiration to Mr. Archer's third figure, for the ballad of 'Lord Gregory.' It is full of expression and beauty, and well engraved by J. Cooper. Mr. Topham is the only remaining artist. He contributes one figure, 'Chloe,' pretty, but not altogether faultless in drawing. The style of illustration in this elaborate book is undoubtedly of a high class; but Mr. Archer seems to be the only designer who has won laurels, except in the 'Mary in Heaven' group, which has all the ugliness of an ugly pre-Raphaelite design, without any atoning merits. Mr. Horsley has also one other pretty subject of the Young Bride and Old Man, and perhaps nearer the sentiment of the poet than many others. The task, however, in this instance has been by no means an easy one; and those who admire the poet most cordially will probably like him best in a homelier costume than he is here made to wear.

A few of Wordsworth's pastoral poems have been in like manner decorated by Birket Foster, George Thomas, and Henry Warren. Two landscapes by the latter, in illustration of 'Two Idle Shepherd Boys,' are among the most remarkable; and the parting scene of 'Michael' has been drawn with very great care. Otherwise the designs are of the ordinary character, and well engraved by William Thomas Evans, Cooper, Bolton, and S. V. Slader.

The Fables of Æsop. Translated into Human Nature. By Charles H. Bennett. Kent and Co. MR. C. H. BENNETT is already known to the public as the author of 'Shadows,' those clever designs which appeared some six months since, in which the shadow thrown by the figure was made to bear some happy allusion to the form from which it was cast. He now appears in a new shape, as the illustrator of a set of modern Æsop's Fables, suited to the meridian of 1857. Thus, in the 'Wolf and the Lamb,' the wolf is drawn as a garotter, and the lamb, an innocent, green-looking victim, with carpet-bag, umbrella, and gold studded collar. The 'Ass in a Lion's skin' is a young fellow for whom his friends have bought a commission. 'The Lion and the Gnat' is a tremendous critic, just sitting down to roar after his fashion, with pens and ink, when the gnat drives him to frenzy in the shape of an Italian organ-grinder. The 'Wolf in Sheep's Clothing' is a policeman inveigling a cook, and so on, through twenty-two moral saws and instances. The animal expressions are always clever, and the side hits at various incidents of the day amusing. The design on the cover and frontispiece is itself one of the most remarkable of the whole. A man, it appears, is being tried at the court of the lion for ill-using a donkey, and is getting the worst of it. The asinine prosecutor is on one side, the man himself, in charge of a raven for a gaoler, on the other. The prosecutor has secured the shark for his solicitor, and the fox, ape, and vulture for counsel; the defendant having to make shift with the wolf, dog, ass, and daw. There are a number of other characters, acting audience, usher, and clerk of the court. This design is supposed by the author "to be somewhat typical of the intention of fable"—we confess we do not understand how. The remaining designs, however, are intelligible enough, and we heartily wish the author success in his second attempt to devote sportive art to the object of moral instruction.

Rauch, the great German sculptor, died at Dresden, on the 3rd instant, in his 81st year. His colossal equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, at Berlin, is the work which has gained for him the

widest popularity, and which would alone give him rank with his great contemporaries Thorwaldsen and Canova. The bronze statues of Blücher, Gneisenau, and Zorck, are also grand masterpieces of historical sculpture. Of ideal works the most famous are the colossal figures of Victory for the Walhalla, and a Naiad in the Imperial collection at St. Petersburg. His last work was a group of Moses, supported by Aaron and Hur, during the conflict of Israel with the Amalekites, which is said by connoisseurs to be the highest of all his classical productions. Many of his earlier works display wonderful grace and art, especially his statue of Queen Louisa in the Mausoleum of Charlottenburg, which he commenced at Carrara, and finished at Rome in 1814. The number of his works is altogether very great, and will occupy a large place in the history of modern art. Christopher Rauch was born in the principality of Waldeck, of humble parentage. From his youth he had a strong love of art, but adverse circumstances retarded his education, and it was while holding a subordinate office in the royal household that his talents first attracted notice. Many anecdotes are told of this period of his life. It is said that the Queen was struck by the beautiful forms of the confectionary ornaments on the table, and was further surprised by an admirable model of her own bust, the features of which excited the astonishment of all who beheld the work of the self-taught artist. Schadow was at the time engaged in executing a bust of the Queen, at whose request Rauch was taken as a pupil into his studio. He was afterwards enabled to study at Dresden, and thence sent to Rome, where, under the patronage of Wilhelm von Humboldt, then the Prussian minister, he executed some works which secured for him the high favour of Frederick William III., as well as of his Queen Louisa. From this time his employment was constant, and his fame increased till he was universally recognised as the great national sculptor of Germany, all parts of the fatherland contending for the possession of the works for which he found time when not executing royal commissions. Till within a few weeks of his death he enjoyed remarkable health and vigour, and he was as highly esteemed as a man as he was admired universally as an artist.

The monument in honour of Prince Lichnowsky and General Auerswald, who, it will be in the memory of your readers, fell on the 18th September, 1848, near the Bockenheimer gate of Frankfurt, in an outbreak of the people, has just arrived by railroad from Berlin. The pedestal is of coloured marble, and the busts which are to be placed on it, and which are said to be extremely like and very well executed, have been made in Berlin of the purest white Italian marble. The pedestal, with the busts, will be about twenty feet high.

Herr Philip Shilgin, a painter, who formerly lived in Munich, and enjoyed there a high reputation as a talented artist, has just died at Osnabrück.

Louis Gallait, the well-known Belgian artist, is now engaged on a large picture of the *Plague in Tournai*. Several groups in this work are already finished, and in few months the whole picture, it is expected, will be finished. In the mean time, he has, whilst thus engaged, completed several minor works of art, one of which, *The Death of Leonardo da Vinci in the Arms of Francis the First*, is said to be a perfect gem, both in its beauty of conception and finish of execution.

Some years ago the exterior of the principal door of the old church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, at Paris, was decorated with mural paintings; but the climate of that city is almost as pernicious to outdoor paintings as our own would be, and they have become faded and damaged. It is said that they are to be restored and placed under glass.

On the 14th of November, Cornelis Krusemann, one of the most celebrated of the Dutch painters of the present day, died at Lisse. His occupation was principally latterly that of a portrait painter, but his real talent lay in historical or biblical compositions. His name is well known and highly

esteemed in Holland and in the history of Dutch art, during the last thirty years.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

COMMEMORATION concerts in honour of Mozart were given at the Crystal Palace and at Her Majesty's Theatre last Saturday, being the anniversary of the death of the composer. M. Jullien's programme included the *Zauberflöte* overture, the "Jupiter" symphony, and selections, vocal and instrumental, from *Don Giovanni*, bringing into requisition Mlle. Jetty Treffz, Herr Deck, a German basso, and the chief soloists in the orchestra—Hughes, Pratten, Lavigne, and Phillips. The great feature of the concert was the performance of the pianoforte concerto in C major by Miss Arabella Goddard, who gave this grand work with a power and brilliancy worthy of the high reputation she has gained. This first, and one of the best of Mozart's pianoforte compositions, is not often heard in public, but the loud demonstrations of delight which greeted each of the movements might suggest its being more frequently included in musical programmes, provided always that there is a performer capable of rendering it full justice, as was done by Miss Goddard. The Crystal Palace festival was one of greater interest to musical amateurs, the programme embracing specimens of various works of Mozart less generally known, as well as some of his most popular pieces. There was even a novelty produced, the overture to *La Vitanella Rapite*, an unfinished opera, for which it is known that Mozart wrote some music, which has not before been performed in this country. The overture is marked by genius and art, only inferior to what is displayed in the *Zauberflöte* overtures, also performed by the Crystal Palace band, under the direction of Herr Mann. The symphony in G minor, a selection from *Don Giovanni*, and a sacred work, the motet, *Quis te comprehendat*, written for the Archbishop of Salzburg, afforded opportunity for hearing masterpieces of the composer in the most contrasted styles. His *chef d'œuvre* in composition for the pianoforte, the concerto in D minor, was played with great skill and expression by Herr Pauer. In the selection from *Idomeneo*, and in detached pieces from other works, the chief vocalists were Miss Stabbach and Mr. Santley, the young bass singer, whose promising first appearance under Mr. Hullah's auspices we lately recorded. The programme was of extraordinary length, but it would be difficult to satiate any audience with the melody of Mozart, while many of those who were present were capable also of appreciating his wonderful technical skill as a composer. The death of Mozart took place December 5th, 1791, when he was only in his thirty-sixth year.

The third season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir commenced on Thursday evening, at the Hanover Square Rooms, when an excellent selection of sacred and secular music was performed. We regret to hear that the Monday evening concerts for the people, at St. Martin's Hall, have been discontinued for want of support.

The career of the Kemble family would almost justify the Eastern institution of *caste*, which declares that particular pursuits shall be the exclusive possession of particular families for all generations. The Kembles seem to have an hereditary right to literary and artistic talent. Miss Kemble, a daughter of the late lamented John Mitchell Kemble, whose sudden and melancholy death created such a sensation, is about to make her first appearance in *The Messiah*, which is to be the next of Mr. Hullah's sacred concerts.

On the 3rd inst. Mr. W. T. Moncrieff, formerly well known as the author of *Tom and Jerry*, and other dramatic pieces of popularity in their day, died in the 63rd year of his age. He was a pensioner and elder brother of the Charterhouse at the time of his death.

The dramatic week at Paris has been a very busy one. First and foremost, the Théâtre Français has revived Count A. de Vigny's *Chatterton*—

a piece which made an immense sensation some twenty years ago or more, and has since been considered one of the most remarkable productions of the romantic school. The hero of it is of course the ill-starred English author. The play produced a marked sensation on the first night, and will undoubtedly have considerable success. At the Gymnase another old piece, which made some noise in its day, *Un changement de main*, has been revived, with Madame Rose Cheri in the principal character, her first appearance for some months. As it was she who "created" her part, and as it was one of the first in which she made herself known to the public as a real actress, great curiosity was manifested to see her in it. Madame Doche, whom all Paris went to see some years back as the heroine of the scandalous piece, *La Dame aux Camélias*, and who has distinguished herself above all other actresses on the Parisian stage by the extravagant splendour of her dresses and her jewellery, has, to the astonishment of her admirers, appeared at the Ambigu Comique, in a ponderous, clumsily constructed, and remarkably ill-written melodrama, entitled *Rose Bernard*,—in which she figures as a village girl, seduced (a melodrama without seduction or adultery would be impossible on the Parisian stage) by an infamous civil engineer, and in which she is clad not only meanly but in rags. In addition to these three *événemens*, three or four new vaudevilles have been brought out.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt has been lately aiding in charitable concerts both in Dresden and Leipsic, and as usual drawing immense houses, for the public here is quite aware that she has given up singing for her own benefit, and the only chance of hearing her is when her sympathies are aroused in behalf of other people. It is unfair, as has been done by a contemporary, to speak of these acts as a breach of trust with the public, or, because Madame Goldschmidt occasionally quits the privacy into which she has retired, to aid a friend or serve a charity, to class her with those singers who, for their own selfish ends, take farewell benefits without number. Madame Lind Goldschmidt has given her valuable assistance, with that of her husband, in several cases lately, and the public flock eagerly to hear them. In one instance her sympathies were aroused for a young girl, the daughter of an Austrian general. Nobly born, with great musical talent, and urged by family circumstances, Fraulein von Wendheim has devoted herself to the art as a profession. Her instrument is one seldom chosen by ladies—the violin—but her skill is great; and to aid her, as a stranger, in obtaining a hearing, Jenny Goldschmidt offered to sing if she would give a concert. Her benevolence had its reward; the room was crowded to excess. On another occasion she sang for Piatto, the well-known violoncello player, an old musical friend, who gave a concert in Dresden.

Mlle. Piccolomini and Signor Giuglini are gathering laurels and gold plentifully at Hamburg, in spite of the financial panic and distress. Rossini's clever little Spanish pupil, Madame Gassier, has at present an engagement at Rome.

At the theatre in Prague, the Tscheck language seems to be even more popular than the German. There have just been produced translations of *Faust* and *Nathan the Wise*, and one of *Macbeth* is in course of preparation in the Tscheck language.

At Seutenberg, in Bohemia, a fund has been raised for celebrating annually masses for the repose of the souls of Mozart and his wife. The *Requiem* of the great composer is always to be executed on the occasion.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Dec. 8th.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Gould, on a new species of Cassowary lately discovered in the island of New Britain, an example of which, apparently fully adult, is either now living at Sydney or on its way to Europe. The following letter, addressed to Mr. Gould by Dr. Bennett, contains the details respecting this new species:—

"Sydney, September 10th, 1857.

"My dear Gould,—I send you an account of a new species of Cassowary, recently brought to Sydney by Captain Devlin, in the cutter *Oberon*. It was procured from the natives of New Britain, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near to New Guinea, where it is known by the name of 'Mooruk.' The height of the bird is three feet to the top of the back, and five feet when standing erect. Its colour is rufous mixed with black on the back and hinder portions of the body, and raven black about the neck and breast; the loose wavy skin of the neck is beautifully coloured with iridescent tints of bluish purple, pink, and an occasional shade of green, quite different from the red and purple caruncles of the *Casuarus galeatus*; the feet and legs, which are very large and strong, are of a pale ash colour. This bird also differs from the *C. galeatus* in having a horny plate instead of a helmet-like protuberance on the top of the head; which callous plate has the character of, and resembles mother-of-pearl darkened with black lead. The form of the bill differs considerably from that of the emu (*Dromaius Novæ-Hollandiæ*), being narrower, longer, and more curved, and in having a black and leathery cere at the base. Behind the plate of the head is a small tuft of black hair-like feathers, which are continued in greater or lesser abundance over most parts of the neck. The egg is about the same size as that of the emu, and is of a dirty pale yellowish green colour. I give this description from an egg obtained from the natives by Captain Devlin. The bird appears to me to approximate more nearly to the emu than to the cassowary, and to form the link between those species. In its bearing and style of walking it resembles the former, throwing the head forward, and only becoming perfectly erect when running; it also very much resembles the apteryx in the carriage of its body, in the style of its motion, and in its attitudes. The accurate drawing which accompanies this letter was taken from life by Mr. G. F. Angus, whose correct delineation of objects of natural history is so well known. Before closing my letter, I have again examined the bird, and have to add that its bill presents a good deal of the character of that of a rail, and that it utters a peculiar whistling chirping sound, and I am informed that it also emits a loud one, resembling the word 'mooruk,' whence, no doubt, is derived its native name. The existence of the species in New Britain, or some of the neighbouring islands, has been suspected for the last three years, and some time since a young specimen was procured, but unfortunately lost overboard during the voyage.—Ever, my dear Gould, your sincere friend,

"GEORGE BENNETT."

From the varied interest which Dr. Bennett has always manifested in the welfare of the Society, and the various contributions he has made to natural science, Mr. Gould considered it would be but a just tribute of respect to name the new bird in his honour, *Casuarus Bennetti*. Of this particular section of the Struthionidæ there are now three species:—1. *C. galeatus*, a native of New Guinea; 2. *C. Australia*, inhabiting the Cape York district of Australia; 3. *C. Bennetti*, whose domicile is the island of New Britain. Mr. Sclater exhibited specimens of some new birds from Tropical America, and characterized them along with others, eleven in all, under the following names: *Campylorhynchus pardus* and *C. striatocollis*, both from New Grenada; *Anabazenops gutturalis*, from Venezuela; *Synallaxis multistriata*, *Turdus fulviventris*, *T. ignobilis* and *Cinclus leucostictus*, from New Grenada; *Melanoptila glabriventris*, a new form of *Turdida*, of uniform black plumage, and *Lipangus rufescens*, from Honduras; *Tyrannus atrifrons*, from Guayaquil; and *Tinamus castaneus*, from New Grenada. Dr. Gray adverted to the distinctive characters of two species of Duikers hitherto confounded, but now clearly made out from living specimens in the Society's collection. He also read a short notice of a species of leopard allied to the jaguar, now living in the menagerie, which was presented to the Society by Miss Knight, and had been received from Mazatlan.

For this interesting addition to the Society's fine collection of carnivora, Dr. Gray proposed the name of *Leopardus Hernandezii*.

ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 26th.—Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Farrer exhibited an unusually large and fine example of Palissy ware. Mr. Banks exhibited a drawing and photographs of an enamelled bowl, of Limoges workmanship, of the thirteenth century, preserved in the church at Brecon, where it has long been used as an alms dish. Mr. Wylie communicated remarks on several drawings of Roman and Frankish remains exhibited by Mr. Wilmer, the Society's local secretary for Normandy. One of these drawings represents a Frankish damascened sword-pommel, on which are depicted two birds pecking, an early Christian symbol. Mr. Wylie remarked that the unusual character of this pommel would remind the archaeological student of those which had been rejected by Mr. R. Smith in the 'Inventorium Sepulchrale,' both differing from the ordinary Frankish and Anglo-Saxon workmanship. Mr. B. Williams read a paper 'On the land of Dittmarsh, its Institutions, and especially its Housemarks.'

Dec. 3rd.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Read, 'An account of the Investigation of some remarkable Circular Trenches, and the discovery of an ancient British Cemetery at Standlake, Oxon,' by John Yonge Akerman and Stephen Stone. In the last session Mr. Stone communicated to the Society an account of the discovery of some curious circular pits in this neighbourhood. He at the same time intimated that he had observed indications of circular excavations in an adjoining field, exhibiting the appearance among the standing corn of what is popularly known as "fairy rings." Arrangements having been made by the Rev. the President of Trinity College, and a few antiquaries of the county, an examination of these circles was commenced and continued for several days. The trenches of which these circles were formed are of one uniform character, the sides sloping gradually until they meet at a certain depth in the manner of a hog-trough, a peculiarity which would render them unfit either for defence, or for the enclosing of cattle. Several of the circles were examined without any particular result; but one of them, having an area of seventy feet, with a trench ten feet wide and three feet six inches deep, was found to have been appropriated to the purposes of a cemetery of the ancient British period. Numerous urns of the rudest type, and filled with calcined human bones, were discovered at depths varying from six inches to two feet eight inches. Some of them were deposited in an inverted position, but many were standing on their bases. A rude bronze spiral finger-ring was found in one of them, in another a flint arrow-head, and these were the only two relics observed in the course of the excavation, disclosing upwards of eighty interments, which on the south-west side of the circle extended from the outer edge of the trench nearly to the centre of the area. The trench, like all the others, was filled with a fine dark mould, which on the south-west side was mingled with wood ashes. This spot had, in fact, formed the *ustrinum*, or common burning-place. The bones, in almost every case, had been subjected to powerful and continuous combustion, and had been reduced, as usual, to the appearance of porcelain; but in one instance a body had been burnt with less apparent care, and with a less free access of air, so that the bones had the appearance of charcoal. In one of the urns there were mingled with the human osseous remains the scapula of a kid or lamb, with a few other animal bones. The results thus obtained open up a new field for archaeological inquiry, since they plainly indicate that the common burial-places of the ancient Britons were not ordinarily distinguished by mounds, and they lead us to the inference that tumuli were raised only over the remains of persons of rank and station among our primitive forefathers. Plans of the circles, and of the area of the cemetery, drawn to scale by Mr. Stone, accompanied this communication; also photographs of some of

the most perfect examples of the urns, taken by Mr. Rowell, of the Ashmolean Museum, to which they have been presented.

ASIATIC.—Dec. 5th.—Richard Clarke, Esq., in the chair. Henry Brereton, Esq. of the Bengal C. S., was elected into the Society. The secretary concluded the reading of a paper 'On the Varied Populations of the Straits Settlement, and on their Fitness for the Reception of English Law,' by A. J. Kerr, Esq., late registrar of the settlement. That portion of the possessions of Great Britain in the East, called technically the Straits Settlement, consists of the islands of Pinang and Singapore, and the district of Malacca,—three distinct spots on the globe, widely separated by the sea, but having a good deal in common, all inhabited by immigrants from China, Arabia, India, Burmah, Siam, Java, and many other places eastward; many Malays, of whom few can be considered indigenous, except at Malacca; and all governed by a small sprinkling of Englishmen, whose numbers bear but a very remote proportion to the surrounding heterogeneous masses—the dregs of the nations from which they proceed. Pinang, or Prince of Wales Island, has a population of 120,000, all of whom meet here on neutral ground, bringing nothing with them but their languages and usages from their native countries, to which they return so soon as they have scraped together a sufficiency of wealth. The Chinese are the most numerous, and, coming from different provinces, they speak a variety of dialects. They keep up strongly the spirit of combination for which the race is so remarkable, and no government has been able to destroy it, or to prevent the feuds to which it gives rise. The services of the Chinese immigrant, for the first year, are generally mortgaged in payment of his passage money; and at the end of that time he either renews his engagement, or commences operations on his own account, and becomes a shopkeeper, agriculturist, or mechanic. The Chinese are not so litigious as the Indians, and generally refer their disputes to their own self-constituted tribunals. Klings, as the natives of Southern India are called, whether Hindus or Mohammedans, are of the very lowest class—the scourgings of the community they leave behind them; and, excepting a nominal adhesion to Islam, they have nothing whatever in common with their co-religionists the Malays. An immigrant from India, immediately on his arrival, casts off all moral and religious restraint; and only appeals to his religion and customs when they are likely to be beneficial to him. The Malay is less litigious and untruthful than other Asiatics; and it has been said he is a simple man, even in his murders. At any rate, law has no charms for him, and when before the courts, they are not only puzzled themselves, but they puzzle their European interrogators also. Singapore, the seat of government, has an estimated population of 70,000, the European male adults amounting to about 250, and the Chinese to nearly two-thirds of the whole. Malacca, unlike the other settlements, has an indigenous population; but there are also large numbers of Chinese, many families of whom have been settled in the place for generations, and have acquired large properties. While the Chinese have been advancing, the descendants of the Portuguese and Dutch have retrograded, so that there are now only a few that are better than mere labourers. The many changes of government to which Malacca has been subjected has been very injurious to it; and the grants and laws of the Dutch, and other governments, furnish a fertile source of litigation. In Malacca there are not more than a dozen Europeans. The interior of the country is dotted with single habitations, and a few villages inhabited by Malays, and the poorer Chinese, who live from hand to mouth. There are few roads beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the towns; the country has never been properly surveyed, and the progress of civilization has been very slow, or rather null. In all the three divisions, the proportion of females is deplorably small; in Singapore, the number of women is incredibly few; and in some localities,

both of the town and country, there is not one to be found. In illustration of the mixed nature of the population, the author quotes a passage from Thomson's account of the Horsburgh lighthouse, printed in 1852, alluding to the difficulty experienced from the number of languages spoken by the workmen. Besides three dialects of Chinese, mutually unintelligible, there were Malay, Javanese, Indo-Portuguese, Klings, Bengalees, Papuans, and English. The Malay and Hindustani, were the usual channels of communication; the Chinese were guided by signs. The Court of Judicature of the settlements was established in 1826. It combines within itself the powers of all the courts known to British law, from the High Court of Chancery to the Court of Quarter Sessions. It is presided over by the governor of the settlement, an English or Irish barrister as recorder, and the councillor of the station where the Court is held, the recorder having a double, or casting voice. Looking at the spirit of the charter, a very simple mode of procedure would seem to have been intended; but lawyers have introduced the technicalities of English procedure, so that by referring suitors from one side of the Court to another, or by other technical directions, the merits of an honest case are often defeated. These technicalities are sufficiently embarrassing to Englishmen, but they are infinitely more so to the heterogeneous population of these settlements.

The author proceeds to examine with some detail the difficulties attending the administration of such a system; and dwells on the impossibility of imparting to an uneducated member of such a population any idea of the obligation contracted by an oath—an obligation unfelt by the generality of Asiatics, even the Mohammedans considering that an oath administered by an infidel need not be regarded by one of the faithful. In regard to the law in general, the writer is of opinion that the same practice is scarcely applicable to the three divisions alike, differing as they do in many local peculiarities; but if only one law be administered, notwithstanding the impediments which must always attend it, from the diverse and nugatory character of the population, still some modification of the present mode of procedure, abolishing technicalities, and giving larger discretion to the judicial officers, might lessen the difficulties necessarily attendant upon the law imported by England into her possessions.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dec. 9th.—Mr. James Curd, M.P., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members:—Messrs. C. B. Clabon, Joseph Farrar, Eugene Rimmell, and John Edmund Willis. The paper read was 'On the Progress of the Agricultural Implement Trade during the last Twenty Years,' by Mr. S. Sidney.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday**—Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(R. Partridge, Esq., On Anatomy.)
British Architects, 8 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.—(J. C. Robinson, Esq., On the Museum of Ornamental Art.)
Geographical, 8 p.m.—(I. Mr. Galton, On the Exploration of Arid Countries. 2. Mr. Moffatt, Journey in the Bushman and Namaqua Land, South Africa. 3. Latest Accounts of the fate of Dr. Voegel in Central Africa. 4. M. Brun-Roller, On the White Nile.)
Tuesday—Statistical, 8 p.m.
Pathological, 8 p.m.
R. S. Literature, 2 p.m.—(Professor Christmas, On Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.)
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Annual General Meeting.)
Wednesday—Geological, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. John Underwood, On the History and Chemistry of Writing, Printing, and Copying Letters, and a new plan of taking Copies of Written and Printed Documents, Maps, Charts, Plans, and Drawings.)
Thursday—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
Numismatic, 7 p.m.
Philological, 8 p.m.
Philosophical Club, 8 p.m.
Linnæan.—(I. Mr. Selater, On the Fauna of New Guinea. 2. Mr. Pée, on the nomenclature of the genus *Buffonia*.)
Royal.—(Dr. Tyndall, on some Physical Properties of Ice. Prof. Kolliker, Observations on the Action of the Poison of the *Utae Antiar*.)
Chemical, 8.—(Rev. J. Macvicar, On a new Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.)
Saturday—Medical, 8 p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. K.L.L., T.T., F.S.A., A Professor of the L.J., Constance,—received.

ADDITIONAL MAILS TO AND FROM

INDIA.—Commencing with January next, the Mails for the East Indies and China, transmitted via Marseilles, will be despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those intended for the Bombay Packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those intended for the Calcutta Packets (including the Mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month, as already announced.

The Bombay Packets will also carry Letters for Calcutta and Madras, to be forwarded from Bombay by the India Post; and it is expected that they will reach their destination some days in advance of the Letters sent by the next Calcutta Packet.

The Packets from Southampton will continue to run in connection with the Calcutta line; and Mails via Southampton for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China will be made up in London, as at present, on the mornings of the 4th and 24th of each month. For Bombay, Mails via Southampton will be forwarded by the above Packets, as well as by the Australian Packets (the Mails for which are made up in London on the morning of the 12th of each month), as far as Egypt, where they will await the departure of the next Packet for Bombay.

The following Table shows the several dates upon which the Mails for India will be despatched from London both by the route of Marseilles and by that of Southampton:—

DATE OF DESPATCH FROM LONDON.		DESTINATION.	
via Marseilles Evening	via Southampton Morning		
2nd	—	BOMBAY.	—
—	4th	—	CALCUTTA, &c.
9th	—	—	CALCUTTA, &c.
—	12th	BOMBAY.	—
17th	—	BOMBAY.	—
—	20th	—	CALCUTTA, &c.
25th	—	—	CALCUTTA, &c.

When the 4th, 12th, or 20th of the month falls on a Sunday, the Mails will be made up on the previous evening, and when the 2nd, 9th, 17th, or 25th of the month falls on a Sunday, the Mails will be made up on the following evening.

The Homeward Mails will, in like manner, leave Calcutta and Madras four times a month, and at nearly equal intervals, being despatched twice by Packet to Suez, as at present, and twice via Bombay.

The Mails from Bombay will leave that Port on the 9th and 24th, and the portion brought via Marseilles will be due in London about the 4th and 19th of each month. The portion brought via Southampton will come from Alexandria by the first Mail Packet, Indian or Australian, leaving that Port for Southampton after their arrival.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.
General Post Office, 5th December, 1857.

THE REGISTER OF NEW ASSURANCES

with the NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY close for the current year on 31st December, 1857. Policies effected with the Company on or before that date will have the following advantages over later entrants, viz.:

1. Two years' bonus additions at the division of profits in 1859.
2. A larger bonus at each future declaration of profits, as the Company treats previous bonus additions like new assurances, and allows them to participate.

3. A prospective or interim bonus for each annual premium paid in the event of the policy becoming a claim before the 31st of December, 1858.

The bonus accumulation at last investigations ranged from 25 to 70 per cent. on the premiums paid. Bonuses may at any time be surrendered for a cash payment, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

Accumulated life premiums £664,000.
Annual life revenue £118,000.

Chairman of the London Board—Sir PETER LAURIE, Bart.
Forms of proposal, prospectuses, with tables of rates, and every information may be had on application at the office, 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London; or at any of the Company's agencies.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Sec.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a Capital of £300,000 invested in Government and Real Securities, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the Premiums, and all belonging to the Members. The Assurances in force are £1,300,000, and the Income £200,000 per annum.

The last Report, Detailed Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal together with the list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the past year, and the General Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Society to the 31st of December last, will be given on a written or personal application to

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Friends of the Society, and the general public, are respectively advised, that the Assurances effected by the present year will have the advantage of one year in every Annual Bonus.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, presented at the Annual General Meeting, held at the Society's Office, No. 13, St. James's Square, London, FRIDAY, November 27th, 1857.

It will be in the recollection of the Proprietors, that, at Two Extraordinary General Meetings held on the 1st and 28th of Jan. last, the period for holding the Annual Meetings was altered from March to November, in order that earlier publicity might be given to the state of the Society's affairs at the end of June, that being the period fixed by the Deed for the termination of each financial year. In consequence of this alteration no Meeting took place in March last, and it is therefore now the duty of the Directors to lay before this Meeting a statement of the transactions of the Society for the two years ending June 30th, 1857.

The number of New Policies issued within that period was 1097:

The amount of Assurances granted was £805,300; and The New Premiums arising therefrom amount to £20,729 per Annum.

The Assurance Fund, notwithstanding the payment in cash of £85,384 as Bonus, since the declaration in January, has increased during the two years by no less a sum than £55,678.

From these facts it will be readily perceived, that during the period under notice, the progress of the Society has been in no degree retarded by the effects of the war, by the state of the money market, or by the active competition which has existed amongst kindred Institutions.

After the full and comprehensive statements made at the Extraordinary Meeting in January last, when the SIXTH BONUS was declared, the Directors feel that there is little further now to communicate; but they cannot refrain from mentioning that the Bonus then divided, which averaged 46 per cent. in Reversion, and 27 per cent. in Cash, on the Premiums received since 1851, has given general satisfaction, and has tended materially to sustain and advance the high estimation in which the Society has been so long held by the Public.

An Account of the Proceedings at the last BONUS MEETING setting forth the Assets and Liabilities of the Society, and also the FAVOURABLE POSITION IN WHICH PERSONS WHO NOW ASSURE will be placed, can be obtained on application.

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Actuary.
GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Assistant Actuary.

13, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

N.B.—A Fee of ONE GUINEA is paid to the MEDICAL ATTENDANTS of all Persons proposing to Assure.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be

THE FINEST STARCH EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—"A

SLIGHT COLD."—If its first symptoms are not arrested, too often lays the foundation of a variety of Pulmonary complaints, including Winter Cough, Asthma, and other constitutional derangements. The evil consequences of these disorders may be easily averted or subdued by keeping at hand a supply of the above celebrated LOZENGES, which have now stood the test of public experience for upwards of half a century.

Prepared and sold in Boxes 1s. 1jd., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE unusual success which has attended the cautious yet energetic operations of this

Company has enabled the Directors to add Reversionary Bonuses to Policies on the participating class, averaging nearly £2 per cent. per annum on the sum insured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Parties insuring with this Company do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in Mutual Offices.

Established nearly a Quarter of a Century.

ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF £136,000.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at 31st December, 1856, amounted to £593,930 8s. 9d. invested in Government and other approved Securities.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P., Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

(By Order)

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-Third of the Premium on Insurances of 500l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-Fifths, or 80 per cent. of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, or to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 17.10s. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every premium paid during the five years. This bonus on policies of the longest duration exceeds 25.5s. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a policy of 1000l. to 1638l.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the chief office, as above; at the branch office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the kingdom.

BONUS TABLE,

Showing the additions made to Policies of 1000l. each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820	523 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1825	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830	241 12 0	93 2 0	1254 14 0
1835	185 3 0	88 17 0	1214 0 0
1840	128 15 0	81 13 0	1183 8 0
1845	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855	—	15 0 0	1015 9 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

Price 3s. cloth: abridged edition, 1s.

GRAY ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Appearance and comfort, health and longevity, depend on the teeth; their loss should be immediately replaced by artificial teeth, formed of bone, on the principle of self-adhesion, thereby avoiding metallic galvanism in the mouth and throat, spiral springs, and the loosening and loss of teeth by the action of clasps, wires, &c.

* Beware of a Piracy of the above, now circulating by post. Churchill: and of the Author, John Gray, M.R.C.S., 25, Old Burlington Street, Bond Street.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and efficient remedy for

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Contains iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids—in short, all the most essential curative properties—in much larger quantities than the Pale Oils manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland, mainly deprived of these by their mode of preparation.

The well-merited celebrity of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is attested by its extensive use in France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and Belgium, by numerous spontaneous testimonials from distinguished members of the Faculty and scientific chemists of European reputation, and since its introduction into this country, by the marked success with which it has been prescribed by the Medical Profession.

In innumerable cases, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been taken with little or no benefit, it has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

OPINION OF

C. RADCLIFFE HALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Torquay; Author of "Essays on Pulmonary Tubercle," &c. &c.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil for the following reasons:—I have found it to agree better with the digestive organs, especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilious; it seldom causes nausea or eructation; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists in the Country.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,

ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

An unparalled cure of a bad leg.—F. Bird, Gardener, 50, George's Grove, Holloway, was afflicted for Twenty Years with a bad leg, caused by a blow on the shin, which ultimately formed itself into an angry wound; he consulted several medical men, and tried almost everything recommended him by sympathising friends without effect. As a last resource he determined to give Holloway's Ointment a trial, and after persevering for a few months was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 56, Maiden Lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

47, LUDGATE HILL, DEC. 12th.

SAMPSON LOW, SON, & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN AMERICA.

YOUNG AMERICA IN WALL STREET.
By GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Author of "Young America Abroad." Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.

NORTHERN TRAVEL. Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Lapland, and Norway. By BAYARD TAYLOR. Crown 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.
"Keen, enthusiastic, and capable of describing what he has seen."—*ATHENÆUM*.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDGAR

ALLAN POE; with Original Memoir. Illustrated by F. R. Pickersgill, R.A., John Tenniel, Birket Foster, Felix Darley, Jasper Cropsey, P. Duggan, and A. Madot, in the first style of Wood Engraving. 8vo, cloth extra, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

"A feast for eye and mind alike;—a more elegant volume externally and internally, has rarely appeared."—*LITERARY GAZETTE*.

"Poe stands as much alone among verse writers as Salvatore Rosa among painters."—*SPECTATOR*.

"Fitted by its binding for the boudoir of the countess, by its contents for the bookshelves of the connoisseur."—*DAILY NEWS*.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM

CULLEN BRYANT. Collected and Arranged by the Author. Illustrated with 71 choice engravings on Wood, from Drawings by eminent Artists. 8vo, cloth extra, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

"In this volume we have the simple elegance of Bryant's verse wedded to pictures which give new force to the impression of pastoral beauty, and new clearness to the tranquil views of life suggested by a contemplative poet."—*EXAMINER*.

GOLDSMITH'S VICAR OF WAKE-

FIELD. Richly Illustrated by George Thomas, and printed in a very superior style; forming at once the standard, most elegant, and appropriate edition of this Classic Tale. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth; 12s. morocco.

PASTORAL POEMS BY WILLIAM

WORDSWORTH. Illustrated with numerous Engravings by George Thomas, Henry Warren, and Birket Foster, &c. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth; 12s. morocco.
[On December 10.]

. Forming the new Volume of CHOICE EDITIONS of CHOICE BOOKS.

THE STORY OF THE PILGRIM'S

PROGRESS. By JOHN BUNYAN. Told for the Young, with Illustrations by Edward Wehnert. Square, cloth extra, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.; 6s. coloured.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and Co., 47, Ludgate Hill.

NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

In Small 8vo, price 6s.

QUEBEC CHAPEL SERMONS. Vol. VII. —CONCLUDING SERMONS. By HENRY ALFORD, B.D., Dean of Canterbury; late Minister of the Chapel.

Previous Volumes:

VOLS. I. and II.—Preached in 1854. 12s. 6d.

VOL. III.—ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS. 7s. 6d.

VOL. IV.—ON DIVINE LOVE. 5s.

VOL. V.—ON CHRISTIAN PRACTICE. 5s.

VOL. VI.—ON THE PERSON AND OFFICE OF CHRIST. 5s.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

This Day, 8vo, 7s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE ESSAYS for 1857.

CONTENTS.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW.

By FITZJAMES STEPHEN, LL.B.

MODERN AGRICULTURE IN BRITAIN. By ANDREW

STUART, M.A., M.P.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA. By

FRANCIS GISHORNE, M.A.

FORSON. By H. R. LUARD, M.A.

GEOLOGY. By WILLIAM HOPKINS, M.A., F.R.S.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE MUTINY. By CHARLES

BUXTON, M.A., M.P.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Now ready, in One Volume, royal 8vo, with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, with gilt edges,

LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE for 1858.

CORRECTED THROUGHOUT TO THE PRESENT TIME BY THE NOBILITY.

LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE is acknowledged to be the most complete, as well as the most elegant, work of the kind. As an established and authentic authority on all questions respecting the family histories, honours, and connexions of the titled aristocracy, no work has ever stood so high. It is published under the especial patronage of Her Majesty, and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and is corrected throughout from the personal communications of the Nobility. It is the only work of its class in which, *the type being kept constantly standing*, every correction is made in its proper place to the date of publication, an advantage which gives it supremacy over all its competitors. Independently of its full and authentic information respecting the existing Peers and Baronets of the realm, the most sedulous attention is given in its pages to the collateral branches of the various noble families, and the names of many thousand individuals are introduced, which do not appear in other records of the titled classes. Nothing can exceed the facility of its arrangements, or the beauty of its typography and binding, and for its authority, correctness, and embellishments, the work is justly entitled to the high place it occupies on the tables of Her Majesty and the Nobility.

HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS, SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN,
13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

On the 15th will be published,

SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE.

THE SAD FORTUNES of the Rev. AMOS BARTON.

MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY.

JANET'S REPENTANCE.

By GEORGE ELIOT.

(Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.)

In Two volumes, post 8vo, price 21s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Just published, price £1 5s. cloth; morocco, £1 11s. 6d.; best morocco, £2 2s.

THE FIFTY-THIRD EDITION OF

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.

In Imperial 8vo, printed with red lines and Illuminations in facsimile from Mediæval Manuscripts, in gold and colours, antique cloth, bevelled, with gilt edges.

The CHRISTIAN YEAR is also published in six different sizes, at prices varying from 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. in cloth, and is kept in a variety of plain and elegant bindings, at prices varying from 2s. to £3 3s. It is supplied by order through any Bookseller, and is usually kept in stock by the principal Booksellers throughout the Kingdom.

OXFORD AND LONDON: JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

New Illustrated Work, price One Guinea, elegantly bound,

THE LIFE OF THE MOSELLE,

From its Source in the Vosges Mountains to its Confluence with the Rhine.

Illustrated by Seventy beautifully executed Wood Engravings, from Drawings by OCTAVIUS ROOKE, Esq.
Author of "The Channel Islands, Pictorial, Legendary, and Descriptive."

L. BOOTH, 307, REGENT STREET.

ALL THE BEST NEW BOOKS, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN,

ADDED IMMEDIATELY ON PUBLICATION TO

THE UNITED LIBRARIES, BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, AND HODGSON'S,

307, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. (next the Royal Polytechnic Institution).

Subscription—ONE GUINEA per ANNUM. Country Subscription—TWO GUINEAS and upwards.

All the Reviews and Magazines, Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh Essays,
Revue des Deux Mondes, Revue de Paris, Revue Contemporaine, &c.

DETAILED CATALOGUES, WITH TERMS FOR FAMILIES AND BOOK SOCIETIES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

307, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.